

# DAILY REPORT

## Asia & Pacific

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CHINA'S HU YAOBANG WINDS UP OFFICIAL VISIT

## Arrives in Nagasaki

OW291257 Tokyo KYODO in English 1235 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] Nagasaki Nov 29 KYODO -- Chinese Communist Party leader Hu Yaobang flew to Nagasaki Tuesday to spend the seventh and final night of his current eight-day visit to Japan.

Hu, party general secretary, and his group are due to leave Nagasaki Airport for home Wednesday evening.

The Chinese leader attended a dinner party given in his honor by Governor Isamu Takada Tuesday night. Takada told the party that an air route opened between Nagasaki and Shanghai in 1979 had helped promote people-to-people interchanges between the two countries. Takada called on China to open a consulate general in the city.

In his reply, Hu said he is sure that his current visit will end successfully in Nagasaki.

Foreign minister Wu Xueqian praised Nagasaki citizens for reconstructing their city after it was destroyed by the U.S. atom-bomb attack in 1945. If the peoples of China, Japan and the rest of the world are united, the peace of the world can be protected, Wu said.

Hu and his group are scheduled to place floral tributes at a peace memorial park and visit a mammoth dockyard in Nagasaki Wednesday before leaving for home.

## Visits Peace Park

OW300235 Tokyo KYODO in English 0230 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] Nagasaki Nov 30 KYODO -- Visiting Chinese Communist Party chief Hu Yaobang visited the Peace Park of this atom-bombed city Wednesday morning and laid a wreath at the statue of peace.

It was the first time a Chinese leader has visited the park, located at the exact spot of the atomic explosion in 1945, to pray for the victims.

Nagasaki Mayor Hitoshi Motoshima explained to Hu about the continued suffering of atom-bombed victims and asked him to let the Chinese people know of the horrors of nuclear war.

Hu said the friendship among peoples should win over any war. Hu also said China hoped to present the park with a marble monument for the cause of world peace.

Hu was leaving for home in the afternoon after visiting a shipbuilding plant of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, the final schedule on an eight-day official visit to Japan.

## Leave for Home

OW3000717 Tokyo KYODO in English 0715 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] Nagasaki Nov 30 KYODO -- Chinese Communist Party leader Hu Yaobang left here Wednesday for home after an eight-day official visit to Japan.

Hu, party general secretary, met with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and opposition political party leaders while in Tokyo. The Chinese leader toured Japan from the northern main island of Hokkaido to the southern island of Kyushu to promote Japan-China friendship. This was Hu's first trip to a major industrialized democracy.

## Leaders Exchange Messages

OW300909 Tokyo KYODO in English 0859 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo Nov 30 KYODO -- Japan's Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and Chinese Communist Party leader Hu Yaobang exchanged messages Wednesday, each pledging efforts for further Sino-Japanese friendship.

Nakasone, in his farewell message to Hu, said he is looking forward to seeing him in China at the earliest possible date. Nakasone said he would work for world peace and stability in Asia as well as for better Sino-Japanese relations. The message was delivered to Hu by the Foreign Ministry's chief of protocol, Kiyoshi Sumiya, before Hu's return to China.

Hu, party general secretary, in his message to Nakasone, expressed thanks to the prime minister and the Japanese Government for their warm reception, according to the official XINHUA news agency. XINHUA quoted the message as saying, "as I am leaving this beautiful land, I would like to express my thanks to Your Excellency and your government for the lavish hospitality that I enjoyed during my visit."

"I was very pleased to have had the chance to meet His Majesty Japanese Emperor Hirohito, hold talks with Your Excellency and make extensive contacts with the Japanese people. Your Excellency and your government made tremendous efforts to ensure my visit was a complete success. I'm deeply impressed by this demonstration of the great friendship of the Japanese people for the Chinese people. When I return home, I will convey to the Chinese people the Japanese people's regards and make every effort to promote a long-term and stable development of the good-neighborliness between the two countries."

Hu and his group left Nagasaki Wednesday afternoon for home after an eight-day official visit.

NAKASONE, MEXICAN COMMERCE SECRETARY MEET

OW291157 Tokyo KYODO in English 1115 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo Nov 28 KYODO -- Visiting Mexican Commerce Secretary Hector Hernandez Cervantes said Tuesday President Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado is hoping to visit Japan in the near future. Hernandez made the remark during a 20-minute courtesy call on Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone at his official residence. A Japanese invitation was extended when de la Madrid took office in November last year. Nakasone praised the efforts by the Mexican Government and people to reduce the burden of external debts. In reply, Hernandez told Nakasone recent visits to Japan by the Mexican secretaries for finance and foreign affairs indicated that Mexico attaches importance to strengthening relations with Japan.

BULGARIA'S PAPAZOV CALLS ON PRIME MINISTER

OW300421 Tokyo KYODO in English 0400 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo Nov 30 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and Nacho Papazov, visiting chairman of the Bulgarian State Committee for Science and Technological Progress, agreed Wednesday to deepen bilateral economic and other relations, officials said.

Papazov, here to attend a Japanese-Bulgarian economic joint meeting in Tokyo, paid a courtesy call on Nakasone at his official residence in the morning.

The Bulgarian minister conveyed a message from President Todor Zhivkov inviting Nakasone to visit Bulgaria. Papazov said he was satisfied his current visit produced a Japanese private-level credit offer up to 280 million dollars to Bulgaria.

The Bulgarian minister said his country will make efforts to correct the current trade imbalance now heavily in favor of Japan, the officials said.

#### NEW EC TARIFF ON DISC PLAYERS ASSAILED

OW300627 Tokyo KYODO in English 0520 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo Nov 30 KYODO -- Japan Wednesday deplored a European Community decision to double a tariff on digital audio disc players (DADS) to 19 percent and asked for multi-lateral consultations to persuade the EC to rescind the decision.

The Ministry of International Trade and Industry said Japan will take an "appropriate" step once the committee on tariff concessions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) reaches a decision on the issue.

The EC Council meeting of foreign ministers decided Tuesday to raise a tariff on DADS from the current 9.5 percent to 19 percent which will remain in effect for the next three years if no consensus is reached. West Germany and Denmark voted against the majority opinion. The 10-member community plans to lower the tariff to 16.5 percent in a fourth year, to 13.5 percent in a fifth year and bring the tariff rate back to the current level of 9.5 percent in a sixth year and thereafter. The Japanese Government, said a ministry spokesman, expects the GATT committee on tariff concessions to order the EC to rescind the plan. The United States and other "neutral" countries in the DAD dispute are expected to hold private consultations as early as in mid-December.

Under GATT rules, Japan could seek compensations from the EC even if the GATT committee reaches a decision in favor of the EC. But the ministry spokesman stressed that the Tokyo government wants the EC not to raise the current tariff on the relatively new highly advanced technological product. Japan's DAD exports to the community in the first nine months of this year totaled 110,000 to 120,000 units, according to Japanese statistics.

The MITI official declined to elaborate on the "appropriate" step that Japan is considering taking following the GATT committee's decision. The EC is eliminating the tariff on reel-to-reel tape recorders from the current 7.6 percent as a compensation but the ministry said Japan considers it a "unilateral" measure by the EC, similar to Japan's steps to reduce tariffs on other industrial products.

The Electronic Industries Association of Japan also bitterly reacted toward the EC ministerial decision. "The decision not only impairs the fruit of Japan-European industrial cooperation but also has the danger of undermining future industrial cooperation on a global scale," the association said. The decision may also set a bad precedent of a nation or a bloc taking preventive import-restricting measures prior to marketing of high technology products, it added.

#### NAKASONE CLAIMS CREDIBILITY AT STAKE IN ELECTION

OW290527 Tokyo KYODO in English 0515 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo Nov 29 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said Tuesday his Liberal-Democratic Party must win the forthcoming general election to maintain Japan's international credibility.

Nakasone told a party meeting he had made promises to foreign leaders, in reference to the recent visits to Japan by West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Chinese party chief Hu Yaobang.

If the LDP was defeated in the December 18 election, Nakasone said he would not be able to carry out the international pledges. "If we lost the election, Japan and the LDP will lose credit (in the international community)," the prime minister said. He told the meeting of officials of LDP's local branches the major issues at stake in the general election would be administrative reform, establishment of Japan as a reliable international partner, and "political ethics."

Opposition parties regard the general election as the single-issue election over the so-called political ethics stemming from the conviction of former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka in the Lockheed payoff scandal. Nakasone was forced to dissolve the House of Representatives Monday after the opposition parties boycotted Diet business for over a month demanding Tanaka's resignation as a Diet member.

Nakasone said he would appeal for Diet reform in order to establish a system on the political ethics problem in the election campaign.

#### KYODO: LDP DOING 'UNEXPECTEDLY' WELL IN ELECTIONS

OW291029 Tokyo KYODO in English 0908 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo Nov 29 KYODO -- The ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) is doing unexpectedly well for the general election set for December 18, according to a survey by KYODO news agency.

KYODO analysts say the conservative party of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone has already consolidated 220 seats and can eventually win 270 in the 511-member lower house. LDP had 285 members in the house when it was dissolved Monday following a month-long political crisis caused by the conviction of former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka in the Lockheed bribery scandal on October 12. Political sources have predicted the ruling party may lose at least 20 lower house seats in the first general election held to test the one-year-old Nakasone administration.

About 850 persons are expected to run in the election campaign due to officially start Saturday. The sources predict the opposition camp can increase its strength in the lower house by taking advantage of the anti-Tanaka climate generated by his four-year prison sentence in the payoff trial.

The situation, however, may not be so favorable for opposition parties as generally believed, according to the nationwide KYODO survey. It has found Komeito, the second largest opposition force, is doing well and most likely to expand its strength from the 34 it has in the just-dissolved house. But all other opposition parties, including the Japan Socialist Party (JSP), are facing unexpectedly tough battles at least in early stages of the parliamentary race, according to the survey compiled by KYODO's 53 bureau offices across the country.

The KYODO analysts say JSP, the largest opposition force, may find it hard to build up its membership from the 100 it previously had.

There are no indications the Democratic Socialist Party (DSP), the Japan Communist Party (JCP), or the New Liberal Club (NLC) will increase strength which sharply declined in the previous general election in 1980, according to the analysts.

DSP had 31 seats, JCP 29 and NLC 10 in the lower house.



JSP REITERATES 'PEACE PROGRAM' PROPOSAL

OW300821 Tokyo KYODO in English 0809 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo Nov 30 KYODO -- The Japan Socialist Party (JSP) Wednesday announced a peace program aimed at achieving unarmed neutrality for Japan by eventually scrapping the Self-Defense Forces (SDF).

To bring about this ultimate aim, the JSP's peace strategy says, the country's defense spending should be frozen at the present level and cut back gradually in the future. The program also calls for upholding Japan's three-point peace principle against production, possession or introduction of nuclear weapons.

The JSP made the peace program public some time ago but reiterated it because the idea has been attacked as "unrealistic" by the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) as well as some opposition parties. The attack is expected to be stepped up in campaigning for the December 18 general election.

In the peace program, the JSP responded to the LDP's attack by expressing its concern that the government of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone may pose a threat to peace by expanding Japan's military alliance with the United States. Instead of the military alliance, the JSP says unarmed neutrality should be Japan's security principle. The 1947 Constitution bans possession of "war potential," the JSP notes.

The JSP assures SDF personnel of employment even if the Ground, Air and Maritime Self-Defense Forces are eventually dissolved.

JCP DENOUNCES N. KOREA FOR RANGOON BOMBING

SK250237 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 25 Nov 83 p 1

[Text] Tokyo (YONHAP) -- The Japanese Communist Party Thursday condemned the Pyongyang regime for ordering a terrorist bombing attack in Rangoon last month.

In a statement, it said the terrorist attack was a "brutal act" which cannot be pardoned on humanitarian grounds and under international law. The party said it cannot condone the North Korean act even in view of "scientific socialism and communism." In the meantime, major Japanese newspapers carried Rangoon-related stories in their foreign news pages.

The SANKEI SHIMBUN said the confession of one of the North Korean culprits have verified the South Korean allegation that the attack was engineered by the Kim Il-song regime. It further said North Korea cannot be regarded as a normal state.

The NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN said the confession has disclosed a considerable portion of what remained as a riddle.

SENIOR LDP DIET MEMBER TAKEO KIMURA DIES

OW260931 Tokyo KYODO in English 0437 GMT 26 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo Nov 26 KYODO -- Takeo Kimura, former construction minister and a senior member of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP), died of pneumonia at his home in Yonezawa in Yamagata Prefecture Saturday afternoon. He was aged 81.

Kimura, a close associate of former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka, was a prime mover in bringing Tanaka to power in 1972. He had been returned to the House of Representatives 12 times from his Yamagata Prefecture constituency.

Partywise 511-member lower house standing following Kimura's death is as follows:

LDP -- 285; Japan Socialist Party -- 100; Komeito -- 34; Democratic Socialist Party -- 31; Japan Communist Party -- 29; New Liberal Club 10; United Social Democratic Party -- three; independents -- six; vacancies -- 13.

POOR HEALTH SPURS DIET MEMBER KANEKO TO RETIRE

OW270927 Tokyo KYODO in English 0842 GMT 27 Nov 83

[Text] Sasebo, Nagasaki Pref. Nov 27 KYODO -- Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Iwazo Kaneko said Sunday he would retire from politics for health reasons. Kaneko told a news conference at his office in this southern Japan port city he had become uncertain of his health.

Kaneko, 76, said his second son, Genjiro Kaneko, 39-year-old member of the Nagasaki Prefectural Assembly, would succeed him as a candidate of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party for the local constituency in the forthcoming House of Representatives election.

INSTITUTE SAYS ECONOMY TO GROW STEADILY

OW291043 Tokyo KYODO in English 0912 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo Nov 29 KYODO -- The Japanese economy will grow at an average annual pace of 3.7 percent in real terms in the next decade through 1992, a private research institute forecast Tuesday.

The Research Institute of National Economy made the forecast on the assumption of the Bank of Japan's cautious monetary policy, stable prices of oil and other primary products, lower inflation rates and sustained growth in private-sector investments centering on research and development. Despite frequent trade frictions, Japan's current account surplus will continue to expand year by year helped by growing exports, reaching a whopping 67.8 billion dollars in 1992, the institute predicts. The yen-dollar exchange rate will stand at 180 yen to the dollar in 1992, it said.

In tune with increasing current account surpluses, capital outflows from Japan will also rise through direct investments overseas, securities investments and loans abroad, it predicted, permitting the Japanese economy to offset the massive surpluses.

But the institute also made a gloomy forecast that the government-pledged fiscal reconstruction could not be realized in 1992. As reasons, it cited an expected huge issuance of deficit-covering bonds, projected at 6 trillion yen (25.53 billion dollars) 10 years later, and a slow growth in tax revenues as a national consensus could hardly be reached on substantial tax hikes. Employment will not deteriorate to a serious extent as it is expected to increase in the service sector, it said.

On the global economy, the institute predicted semipermanent persistence of U.S. fiscal deficits, high U.S. interest rates, a dollar shortage worldwide and rising trade protectionist pressures. But at the same time, the institute said the world economy will be more integrated through a move toward closer linkup of international financial markets and deepening relations of mutual dependence in trade.



PLAN FOR NORTHEAST PACIFIC ALLIANCE CONDEMNED

SK291225 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] Pyongyang November 29 (KCNA) -- The U.S. imperialists are making more desperate efforts these days to establish a three-way military alliance system of the United States, Japan and South Korea while stepping up preparations for a new war in Korea. The South Korean puppets and the Japanese militarists are tightening their military tieup as never before under the criminal plan of the U.S. imperialists to hastily round off a three-way military alliance system.

The U.S. imperialists are promoting the collusion between the South Korea puppets and the Japanese reactionaries, above all, by inveigling the Japanese reactionaries deeper into the criminal moves to provoke a war which are going on in South Korea and turning the military bases in Japan into a springboard for a war of aggression against the Korean people.

This is proved by the facts that the U.S. military bases in Japan were widely used as operational, supply and launching bases during the "Team Spirit-83" war rehearsal last spring and even Shimonoseki-Pusan regular liner of Japan mobilized in carrying aggression troops and war supplies. The U.S. imperialists committed the criminal act of letting a South Korean puppet airforce unit participate in the "weapon handling technique competitions" which were held at the Kadena Air Base, Okinawa, some time ago in defiance of the protest and denunciation of the Japanese people. They are also zealously pushing the Japanese reactionaries and the South Korean puppets towards strengthening their tieup under the cloak of "military exchange."

With this criminal manipulation of the U.S. imperialists the bosses of the Japanese Self-Defence Forces, brasshats of the Ground "Self-Defence Force" and researchers of the "defense institute" frequently visit South Korea to "inspect military setups" and to "acquaint themselves with the military situation" of South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists are rounding off operational plans one by one within the framework of the three-way military alliance. The "study on contingency in the Far East" for putting into a concrete form the joint operational assignments in "case of emergency on the Korean peninsula" has entered a full-fledged stage between the U.S. imperialist warmaniacs and the Japanese military bosses.

The South Korean military fascist clique declared that the cooperation among South Korea, the United States and Japan should be promoted in such a manner as to mutually supplement and readjust the "mutual defence treaty" between South Korea and the United States and the "Japan-U.S. security pact." In order to strengthen the "military cooperation system", they openly contend, the problem of participation of South Korea in the Japan-U.S. joint military exercises should be considered.

The criminal scheme of the U.S. imperialists to complete the three-way military alliance was made all the clearer by Reagan's tour of Japan and South Korea. While staying in Japan Reagan (?launched) a heinous plot to put up the Japanese reactionaries and military forces as a shock brigade for (?modern) aggression and send the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" to the forefront. In South Korea he reaffirmed this criminal plot, clamouring about "consciousness of community between Pacific coastal states" and "promotion of regional tieup."

Through the criminal moves of the U.S. imperialists a military alliance among the United States, Japan and South Korea is equally in the making and a grave situation which may touch off another war has now [word indistinct] in Korea. If the U.S. imperialists defiance of the unanimous opposition of the entire Korean people and world peaceloving people, frame the three-way military alliance and dare unleash a war against our country, they will face a stern judgement by history.

VRPR URGES ANTI-U.S. STRUGGLE IN SOUTH'S ARMY

SK291044 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Talk on "There Is No Enemy of the South Korean Army in the North" from the program "Hour for the Armed Forces"]

[Text] Officers and men of the South Korean Army, in South Korea today a situation which is reminiscent of the eve of the 25 June Korean war triggered by the United States in 1950 is prevailing. As you know, following warmonger Reagan's recent visit to South Korea to inspect and check the South Korean Army's preparations for a new war, Crowe, commander in chief of the U.S. Pacific Command, and John Vessey, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, sneaked into South Korea on 17 November and 20 November respectively to fan war fever in this land.

Inspired by its bosses, the Chon Tu-hwan ring staged war exercises at an Air Force unit on 8 and 16 November under the command of the chief of staff of the Air Force, a joint war exercise with the homeland defense reserve units for 5 nights and 6 days, beginning on 21 November, and a mobile exercise at an army unit on 23 November under the command of the commander of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces stationed in South Korea.

On the other hand, throughout the country the Chon Tu-hwan ring's military provocations against the North in the DMZ area have been perpetrated more frequently than ever before, as have its government-patronized anticommunist rackets and anti-North propaganda activities.

Officers and men of the South Korean Armed Forces should deeply ponder the aim of these hostile acts toward the North. As you know well, there is no enemy in the North for the South Korean Army.

Speaking of the compatriots living in the North, they are precisely the same people who cannot live divided from our people in the South. They are people of the same blood.

Whenever foreign aggressors invaded our beautiful land of 3,000 ri, the people of our nation, who lived happily on the same land, inheriting the blood of the same ancestors, firmly united, gallantly repelled them, defending national dignity and honor.

However, our nation has been forced to exist divided into North and South since 15 August 1945. This is because the United States occupied this land and drew a line dividing the North and the South, following the 15 August national liberation in 1945.

The compatriots in the North are not only our blood brothers who cannot live separated from us, but are also the same nation who are the parents and brothers of officers and men of the South Korean Army.

Under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved General Kim Il-song, the great leader of our nation and the legendary hero, and the dear leader Kim Chong-il, the compatriots in the North have today built an independent and powerful socialist state in the North which is the envy of the world. As a result of this, in the North today exploitation and oppression have been completely liquidated and all the compatriots are leading a happy life, enjoying the same rights and freedom and without worrying about clothing, food and houses. The compatriots in the North today are vigorously devoting their all to socialist construction, while longing for the day when the people in the North and the South can achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and harmoniously and happily live by smashing the war provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists, who are trampling our nation's sovereignty underfoot, and the Chon Tu-hwan fascist ring.

According to the statements of those figures who have been to the North, the working people in the North are well aware of the sufferings and miserable situation of the compatriots in the South and are longing for the day when national reunification can be achieved; they cannot repress their national indignation whenever they hear the news about the Chon Tu-hwan ring's arresting, detaining and murdering of numerous patriotic students who desire independence, democracy, and reunification and the news of the U.S. forces' brutal atrocities against our people in the South, and they work hard to expedite the independent and **peaceful** reunification of the country.

There is no inconsistency in interest or in view between the masses of people in the North and the South. There is no reason for man and low-grade officers of the South Korean Army, most of whom hail from the working people, including workers and peasants, to oppose the compatriots in the North. Neither is there any reason for officers and men of the South Korean Army to fight the KPA soldiers in the North.

The KPA is not only the army of workers and peasants but is also the army which defends the sovereignty of the country and the nation from aggression by foreign enemies and which safeguards the interests of working people. The KPA's rifles are aimed at opposing the (?policy) of aggression and war by aggressors, including U.S. imperialists, and their stooges. The KPA does not want to fight officers and men of the South Korean Army who are mostly the sons and brothers of working people in South Korea.

The North has repeatedly clarified that it has no intention to invade the South and has advanced concrete and realistic proposals for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. In fact, in the North today there are only the brothers and compatriots who [words indistinct] to safeguard and defend the sovereignty of the country and the nation. Therefore, there is no enemy of the officers and men of the South Korean Army in the North today. This notwithstanding, viewing the North with hostility the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique are goading the officers and men of the South Korean Army into opposing the compatriots in the North. This is aimed at maintaining U.S. domination over this land and at realizing the U.S. ambition for aggression against the North.

The officers and men of the South Korean Army should not be deceived by such a sinister intrigue of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges.

Should our country be divided into two permanently and a war break out again on the Korean peninsula, it is our compatriots living on this land who will suffer the disaster of war. Therefore, the officers and men of the South Korean Army should smash the U.S. imperialists' and the Chon Tu-hwan ring's maneuvers for permanent division and for war at any cost and, thus, open the road of peace on the Korean peninsula and its peaceful reunification.

No one but our nation can block the permanent division of our country and eliminate the heavy war clouds hanging over our nation. Officers and men of the South Korean Army should gallantly turn out to the patriotic struggle not only to smash the intrigue of the U.S. aggressors and the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique to divide our nation but also to expedite the day when the masses of the North and the South build a paradise on this land.

#### NODONG SINMUN CONDEMNS SOUTH FOR RANGOON BOMBING

SK281550 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1542 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Text] Pyongyang November 28 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today carries an article titled "Anti-Communist Conspiracy Is Habitual Method of South Korean Puppet Clique." The author of the article says:



The intensified anti-communist campaign of the Chon Tu-hwan group is a vicious one designed to wave off the public denunciation from within and without and save itself from its ruling crisis by concealing its crimes in murdering people through the Rangoon bomb blast and shifting the blame for the explosion on to us.

It is the habitual method employed by the puppets each time they face a crisis to rig up a bogus case and kick up an anti-communist racket by linking it with us.

Ten years ago, the South Korean puppets made the agents of the "Central Intelligence Agency" spirit away Kim Tae-Chung from the heart of Tokyo, Japan, to South Korea. Then they launched a false propaganda alleging that it was an action of the "pro-communist Korean residents in Japan" and action of "communists". They left even "Paektusan" cigarettes in the room where Kim Tae-chung was kidnapped in an attempt to link the case with us at any cost. But the background of the incident was fully disclosed and their crime was revealed to the whole world.

The South Korean puppets fabricated the "August 15 shooting incident" against the traitor Pak Chong-hui 9 years ago and "international attempt" on the life of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan early last year in Canada, and circulated preposterous rumors. But it was clearly proved that these incidents were fabrications of the South Korean puppets.

The article goes on to say: After concocting the Rangoon explosion, the Chon Tu-hwan group fabricated preposterous facts with a view to connecting the incident with us. But such clumsy smear campaigns can convince no one.

Today the unbiased public opinion at home and abroad and the broad public circles of the world throw doubts at the strange and unusual acts of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan before the Rangoon bomb blast and the frantic anti-communist, anti-DPRK row and refuse to follow the smear campaign of the puppets. The puppets are resorting to the third-rate smear campaign to wave off the spearhead of the wrath and resistance of the people directed against them and create a war atmosphere by inciting the North-South confrontation and leading the situation to the extreme pitch of strain and thereby justify their military terror rule and realize the wild ambition for long-term office.

#### CHON'S REMARKS ON DEMOCRACY TO PRESS DENOUNCED

SK300445 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0403 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] Pyongyang November 30 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today, commenting on the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's jargon about the "establishment of a democratic politics" and the "role" and "importance" of the press for it on November 28 before South Korean newspaper publishers and newspaper and radio editors, says that his utterances were a sophism aimed to conceal his true colour as a dictator.

Prattling that in the past "power was extended by strength in disregard of the Constitution" in South Korea, he waxed quite eloquent that day telling lies that he would "strive and act to build a right soil of democracy no matter what difficulties" may arise.

If the traitor Chon Tu-hwan respected the "Constitution", why did he malrevise it for long-term office and if he did not want to follow the precedent of "usurping power by strength", why did he oust the incumbent "president" and grab power at the point of the bayonet, while banning the activities of hundreds of politicians and barbarously arrest and persecute democratic figures or banish them abroad?

As for the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, he is a fascist maniac greedier for power than anyone else. The traitor Chon Tu-hwan's talk about "a soil of democracy" and the like is designed to maintain the fascist dictatorship behind the signboard of democracy.

PYONGYANG RALLY WELCOMES SOUTH KOREAN DEFECTOR

SK290423 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0400 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] Pyongyang November 29 (KCNA) -- A Pyongyang mass meeting welcoming South Korean youth Kang Chi-hwan who had come over to the northern half of the republic was held at the Moranbong Theater on the afternoon of November 28. Placed on the platform of the meeting hall was a portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song.

After a decree of the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on awarding Order of National Flag Third Class to South Korean youth Kang Chi-hwan was read out he was awarded the order and monetary prize.

A welcome speech was made by Wang Kyong-hak, vice-chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, at the meeting. He, in the name of the Pyongyang citizens, warmly welcomed Kang Chi-hwan, regarding his coming over to the northern half of the republic in opposition to the colonial fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges as a patriotic act for the country and the nation and a just act to put an end to the country's division and achieve the national reunification at an early date.

Souvenirs were presented to Kang Chi-hwan in the name of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee at the meeting.

Kang Chi-hwan spoke in reply. He said he would like to extend highest glory and deepest thanks to the great leader of our nation General Kim Il-song and the dear leader Mr. Kim Chong-il for bestowing upon him the joy and happiness of a new life. He said that while inspecting various places after being embraced in the bosom of the republic, he keenly felt the wise and great leadership of respected General Kim Il-song and the dear leader Mr. Kim Chong-il. He continued:

What strikes me with deepest admiration in the North is the strong chuche character of the nation. The North is a great paradise of national independence. The greatness of the politics in the North lies in imbuing the people with the consciousness of national independence and administering the state affairs with it as the motive power.

The celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, the mass parade of over one million Pyongyang working people in particular, which were held in September, convincingly showed that all the compatriots in the North are armed with the chuche idea and closely united in one body around the leader.

It is the greatest fortune and glory and joy for our nation today and tomorrow to have the great general Kim Il-song and the dear leader Mr. Kim Chong-il, he stressed. Today, he said, the South has turned into a rotten and ailing society unfit for human habitation. This is entirely because of the Americans who are occupying the South militarily and of such traitors as Chon Tu-hwan who are fawning upon them to maintain power.

Saying that the day is not far off when the Americans will be expelled from South Korea, he stressed that all the people in the South who love the country and nation and aspire after national reunification should firmly unite and more stubbornly turn out in the anti-U.S. national salvation struggle.

He said he would devote all his energies to the work for bringing earlier the day when the people will shout "long live the country's reunification." In conclusion he sincerely wished good health and a long life to the great leader General Kim Il-song and the dear leader Mr. Kim Chong-il.

ROMANIA'S PRIME MINISTER DASCALESCU VISITS

## Arrival 25 Nov

SK250453 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0407 GMT 25 Nov 83

[Text] Pyongyang November 25 (KCNA) -- Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, arrived in Pyongyang this morning by plane for an official goodwill visit to our country upon the invitation of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

A large crowd of working people of Pyongyang turned out to the airport to welcome the goodwill envoy of the Romanian people. Set up amidst the crowd were portraits of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and the respected leader of the Romanian people Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

The guests were met at the airport by Premier Yi Chong-ok, Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-pong, and other leading officials.

A welcome function took place at the airport for the prime minister.

## Talks With Yi Chong-ok

SK251535 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1511 GMT 25 Nov 83

[Text] Pyongyang November 25 (KCNA) -- Talks were held between Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, and Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the Romanian Socialist Republic, in Pyongyang today.

Present at the talks on our side were Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam, Vice-minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-pong, and personages concerned and on the opposite side were Minister of Machine Tool, Electric and Electronic Industries Alexandru Nacula, Vice-minister of Foreign Affairs Constantin Oancea, Romanian Ambassador to Korea Constantin Iftodi; and other suite members.

The talks took place in a friendly atmosphere.

## Banquet 25 Nov

SK260417 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0353 GMT 26 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Pyongyang November 26 (KCNA) -- The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea arranged a banquet at the People's Palace of Culture on the evening of November 25 in honor of Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the Romanian Socialist Republic, on an official goodwill visit to our country.

Invited to the banquet were the party of Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu and Constantin Iftodi, Romanian ambassador to our country. Present there were Premier Yi Chong-ok, Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam, Vice-minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-pong and other personages concerned.

Speaking first at the banquet, Premier Yi Chong-ok warmly welcomed the visit of the Romanian prime minister and his party to our country. Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu spoke next. The attendants of the banquet raised glasses to the good health and long life of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to the good health and long life of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic, to the health of respected Comrade Yi Chong-ok and to the health of respected Comrade Constantin Dascalescu.



## Yi Chong-ok's Banquet Speech

SK281158 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 25 Nov 83

[Apparent text of speech by Premier Yi Chong-ok at banquet arranged by DPRK Government at People's Palace of Culture on evening of 25 November in honor of visiting Romanian Government delegation led by Romanian Prime Minister Dascalescu -- read by announcer]

[Text] We receive today as our hospitable guests the honorable Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, Romanian prime minister, and his party, on a visit to our country carrying the warm friendly spirit of the Romanian people. Through the meeting with you now, we feel once again the warm friendly spirit which the Romanian people have toward our people. Convinced that your visit to our country will contribute to further expanding and developing the friendly cooperative relations between the two countries' peoples, I once again warmly welcome Comrade Constantin Dascalescu and his party, our friendly neighbor.

The road of friendship between Korea and Romania has been opened by our people's great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the respected leader of the Romanian people Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu who forged deep intimacy between them and made energetic efforts, traveling between Pyongyang and Bucharest.

The Korean and Romanian peoples have strengthened their mutual support and solidarity and expanded economic and technological cooperation, exchanging delegations in various fields along the vast road of friendship. We rejoice that the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Romania are consolidating and developing further with each passing day through the common struggle against imperialism and for building socialism and defending world peace and security in the spirit of the treaty of friendship and cooperation concluded between the two countries.

Socialist construction is being successfully undertaken in our two countries. Rallied close around the Romanian Communist Party headed by respected Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the Romanian people have had shining successes in the struggle for building a multi-laterally developed socialist society, upholding the decisions of the 12th party congress. The Romanian party and government are actively striving for peace and security in Europe.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party center, and under the flag of three revolutions of ideology, technology and culture, our people are vigorously waging the massive struggle for creating the speed of the 1980's and are achieving new innovative successes in the road of conquering the 10 major targets in the socialist economic construction.

For our two countries' peoples to ceaselessly strengthen and develop their friendly relations, exchanging their experiences obtained in socialist construction and offering mutual support and help, accords with the interests of the two countries' peoples and will contribute to enhancing the overall strength of the socialist countries.

Today, owing to the policy of aggression and war of the U.S.-led imperialists, world peace and security are gravely endangered, and the situation is growing more tense with each passing day.

The present situation pressingly demands that all peace-loving peoples of the world further strengthen their struggle against imperialism and for defending world peace and security. Joining strength with the progressive peoples of the world, including the peoples of socialist and nonaligned countries, the Korean people will staunchly fight to build a new world, independent and peaceful, free from imperialism and colonialism.

Today, our people's cause of reunification of the fatherland is the struggle to regain the territory and people taken by the imperialists from outside and for establishing national sovereignty in the entire nation. This struggle is also closely linked with the struggle for peace in Asia and the world.

Owing to the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets to fabricate the two Koreas, a huge obstacle sits astride the future path of our people's struggle for the fatherland's reunification.

Crawling into South Korea some time ago, Reagan hatched a plot for eternally holding onto it as a colonial, military base, for implementing aggressive strategy toward Asia, and for attacking the socialist countries. Reagan openly babbled about increasing the force of arms of the U.S. troops occupying South Korea, about reinforcing the combat capability of the South Korean puppet army, and about turning South Korea into an aggressive nuclear bridgehead by introducing more new nuclear weapons into it, and thereby inspired war fever in the U.S. troops and the South Korean puppets.

Owing to war boss Reagan's South Korean junket, a strained situation has been created in our country which may lead to the outbreak of war at any moment. The new war provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique are strongly being protested and denounced by the world's peace-loving peoples as well as the Korean people. To remove the danger of war and achieve peace and peaceful reunification in Korea, the U.S. imperialist aggression forces must withdraw from South Korea and the U.S. interference in the internal affairs of Korea must be terminated. Our people will smash the two Koreas plot of the domestic and foreign splittists and certainly achieve the historic cause of national reunification by founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

Allow me to use this opportunity to express deep thanks to the party, government and people of Romania for their invariable full support to and solidarity with our people's just cause. The Korean people will invariably advance, firmly united with the fraternal Romanian people in the single road of struggle for the victory of the socialist and communist cause.

In this meaningful place overflowing with feelings of friendship, I propose a toast to friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Romanian peoples, to the long life in good health of the respected leader of the Romanian people Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, to the long life in good health of our people's great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health of the honorable Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, to the health of the comrades present here.

#### Dascalescu's Banquet Speech

SK290020 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 25 Nov 83

[Speech by Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu at banquet arranged in his honor by the DPRK Government and held at the People's Palace of Culture on 25 November -- read by announcer]

[Text] I, above all, express heartfelt thanks for the kind invitation for us to visit the DPRK and for the welcome and hospitality that has been accorded to us from the moment we arrived in your beautiful country. I also express great satisfaction over your high rating of the relations between Romania and Korea, the success achieved by the Romanian people, and the internal and external activities of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic. We think that comrade prime minister's high assessment is the striking symbol of the close friendship, cooperation, and solidarity that exist between the Romanian Communist Party (RCP) and the WPK, the Romanian Socialist Republic and the DPRK, and between the peoples of Romania and Korea.

I stress that the meetings and agreements between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Kim Il-song, party and state leaders of our two countries, in Bucharest and Pyongyang played a decisive role in constantly strengthening the friendship, cooperation, and militant solidarity between Romania and Korea. These valuable meetings became a landmark that defines the long successful cooperation and long-range targets between Romania and Korea.

Our party, the leading staff of state, and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu are paying deep attention to seeing to it that the political, economic, scientific, technological, and cultural relations agreed upon between our two friendly countries in conformity with the principles stipulated in the treaty of friendship and cooperation and in the communiques and the agreements reached at the highest level will deepen and develop. I am firmly convinced that our visit, the talks we began today, and the agreements we reach will effect a new advance in continuing the development of the friendship and cooperation between Romania and Korea.

The present complex international situation pressingly demands that an increased trade volume between us, an expanded economic cooperation, and the agreement on the basic direction of economic and scientific and technological cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the DPRK, signed last year by our two countries' state leaders, be exemplarily carried out.

We are very glad to visit your country just 3 months after the commemoration the 35th anniversary of founding of the DPRK. We follow with keen interest the great successes registered by the friendly Korean people in developing the national economy and science and technology and in raising material and cultural living standards in the historic course of the heroic struggle after the foundation of DPRK. We rejoice over these successes.

During our visit to your country, we will see with our own eyes the Korean people's dedicated efforts and the successes of their struggle to bring about lives that are happier than ever before through the implementation of the decisions of the sixth party congress and to achieve the country's independent and peaceful reunification, all the Korean people's life-or-death wish. Availing myself of this opportunity, I reaffirm the full support and solidarity of the Communist Party, Government and people of Romania for the constructive initiatives and proposals advanced by Comrade Kim Il-song and the WPK for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country without outside interference and their constant efforts for its realization.

Firmly rallied around the RCP headed by its general secretary, the Romanian people are concentrating all their strength and creative efforts to hit the basic target of further improving quality and moving to a new higher stage of development in all domains of economic and social life, as set forth in the 12th party congress. We are waging a vigorous struggle to ensure high-speed economic growth, and we are exerting our efforts toward building resources and power bases, developing agriculture, enhancing labor productivity, and toward more effectively utilizing all the wealth that our socialist nation possesses.

Our party and state evaluates the current international situation as very grave and tense. We are concerned about the intensified arms race, including nuclear weapons, and the increasing danger of war. Because of that, our president has strongly insisted on many occasions that the basic question of our era is to stop the arms race and to guarantee a firm peace in the world by arms reduction, especially by reducing nuclear weapons. Romania, a European country, is making all possible efforts to prevent the deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles on the European Continent and to have the existing nuclear missiles withdrawn and destroyed. Such an unflinching struggle by the Romanian people can be found in the letter of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu to the Soviet Union and the United States, in the letter of appeal of the great National Council of Romania sent to the parliaments of European countries, the United States, and Canada, and in the mass demonstrations for peace and arms reduction held throughout our country.



We maintain that all disputes in the world should be solved peacefully through negotiation, that the principles of independence, national independence, complete equality, and mutual benefit should be observed in the relations among all countries, and that the use of force and the threat of force should be renounced; and we are working to realize this.

Romania, a developing socialist country, is concerned about the grave worldwide economic conditions. Therefore, we admit that the present circumstances require the developing countries to strengthen the unity and cooperation among them and to wage a unified struggle to solve the problems of underdevelopment and to establish a new international order.

I am firmly convinced that our visit will contribute to strengthening and developing the traditional friendly and cooperative relations and solidarity between Romania and Korea in all areas for the benefit of the peoples of the two countries, the overall cause of socialism, and world peace and cooperation.

I propose a toast to the solidifying, development, and unity of friendly cooperative relations between the parties, governments, and peoples of the two countries, to the realization of national reunification -- the ardent and legal aspiration of the Korean people -- to the health and longevity of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the WPK and president of the DPRK, to the health and longevity of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, to the health of the respected Comrade Yi Chong-ok, and to the health of the many comrades who are present here.

#### Visit to Nampo

SK280452 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0400 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Pyongyang, November 28 (KCNA) -- Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the Romanian Socialist Republic, and his party visited Nampo on November 27. The Nampo Municipal People's Committee arranged a banquet for the prime minister. Present on the occasion were Premier Yi Chong-ok, chief secretary of the Nampo Municipal Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea Yi Kun-mo, and other personages concerned.

Choe Chi-son, chairman of the Nampo Municipal People's Committee, spoke at the banquet. He said: Our Nampo Municipality has friendly relations with Galati City of Romania and our citizens have made efforts to deepen their sentiments of particular friendship with the Romanian people, always holding them dear. We warmly hail, he said, the successes the fraternal Romanian people have achieved in the struggle to fulfil ahead of the set time the five-year plan put forward by the 12th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party under the leadership of the party headed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and sincerely wish them greater advance on the road of building a multilaterally developed socialist society in the future.

We will make every effort possible to further expand and develop the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Romania which were formed and are being brought into fuller blossom with each passing day on the basis of the deep intimacy between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and respected Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu spoke next.

The attendants toasted the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the good health and long life of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic. Yesterday Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu and his party went round the Taean general heavy machine works and the construction site of the Nampo lock gate.

## Dascalescu's Nampo Remarks

SK290138 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 27 Nov 83

[Speech by Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu at a 27 November banquet in Nampo arranged by the Nampo People's Committee -- read by announcer]

[Text] I express my great satisfaction over the itinerary of our visit to the DPRK, which includes our observation of the economic, social, and cultural facilities of Nampo, which has close and friendly cooperative relations with Galati of our country. I take this opportunity to convey the warm greetings and the warmest congratulations of the workers of Galati to the workers of Nampo. I sincerely express my thanks to the citizens here for warmly welcoming us and to the Nampo People's Committee for arranging this friendly banquet for us.

Our visit to Nampo, though brief, has afforded us an opportunity to see the workers here demonstrating passion and devotion in the struggle to carry out the decisions of the Sixth WPK Congress, as well as their efforts to develop industry, agriculture, and science and technology. As your close friends, we are watching, with fraternal solidarity and in great admiration, the creative passion of the industrious and resourceful Korean people, who are endeavoring to realize the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, which is the lawful aspiration of the Korean people, for themselves and without foreign interference, to modernize industry and agriculture, and to improve the standard of living.

Our official friendly visit to the DPRK is based on the friendly and cooperative relations between the parties and peoples of the two countries, which have been continuously making favorable progress in recent years thanks to the care and decisive role of Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Kim Il-song, the leaders of our two parties and countries. The meetings and talks in Bucharest and Pyongyang between the leaders of the two countries, as well as the decisions and agreements adopted on those occasions have given great encouragement to the development of cooperation between the parties and peoples of our two countries in their joint struggle for the victorious cause of socialism progress, independence, and peace, and for international cooperation and joint undertakings.

I take this opportunity to reconfirm the resolve of the Romanian side to spare no efforts to vigorously develop our bilateral relations in many areas, especially economic and trade areas, in accordance with the agreement at a higher level. Finally, I warmly congratulate the workers of Nampo on their success in the struggle to carry out Comrade Kim Il-song's programmatic teachings and the decisions of the sixth party congress, and wish them new success in their work in the future.

I propose a toast to the solid development of the friendly cooperation and solidarity between the parties and peoples of our two countries, to the health and longevity of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the WPK and president of the DPRK, to the health and longevity of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, to the health of Comrade Yi Chong-ok, and to the health of the comrades present here.

## Attends Circus Performance

SK280603 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0325 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Text] Pyongyang November 28 (KCNA) -- Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the Romanian Socialist Republic, saw a circus show on the evening of November 27. Invited to see the show together with Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu were Minister of Machine Tool, Electric and Electronic Industry Alexandru Necula, Vice-minister of Foreign Affairs Constantin Oancea, Romanian ambassador to Korea Constantin Iftodi and other suite members.

Premier Yi Chong-ok, Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam, Vice-minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-pong and other officials concerned and working people in the city saw it in company with the guests. The performance was acclaimed by the audience. At the end of the performance, Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu presented a basket of flowers to the performers in congratulation of their successful performance.

#### Call on Kim Il-song

SK290019 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2303 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Text] Pyongyang November 28 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on November 28 received Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the Romanian Socialist Republic, on an official goodwill visit to our country.

Present there together with Comrade Constantin Dascalescu were Minister of Machine Tool, Electric and Electronic Industries Alexandru Necula, Vice-minister of Foreign Affairs Contantin Oancea, and other members. Premier Yi Chong-ok, Vice-premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, Minister of Foreign Trade Choe Chong-kun and Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam were on hand. Constantin Iftodi, Romanian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to our country, was also present.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with Comrade Constantin Dascalescu in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The guest presented a gift to him. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song arranged a luncheon for the guest.

#### Visit Concludes

SK290855 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0803 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] Pyongyang November 29 (KCNA) -- Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the Romanian Socialist Republic, who had paid an official goodwill visit to our country on the invitation of the DPRK Government left here today by plane. A large number of working people in Pyongyang came out to the airport to see off the goodwill envoy of the Romanian people. Set up amid the farewell bidders were a portrait of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of the respected leader of the Romanian people Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. A farewell function took place there.

The prime minister and his party were seen off at the airport by Premier Yi Chong-ok, Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam, Vice-minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Song-hui and other personnel.

#### Welcoming Editorials

SK250447 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0358 GMT 25 Nov 83

[Text] Pyongyang November 25 (KCNA) -- Papers here today run editorials welcoming Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the Romanian Socialist Republic, arriving in Pyongyang today on an official goodwill visit to our country upon the invitation of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The editorial of NODONG SINMUN headlined "Korea-Romania friendship will grow stronger and develop," reads in part: The visit of Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu to Korea will mark a notable milestone in further consolidating and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples of the two countries.



It will also inspire our people struggling to accelerate socialist construction and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, frustrating the new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique and their scheme to perpetuate division.

The fraternal Romanian people are making titanic efforts to build a multilaterally developed socialist society under the correct leadership of the Romanian Communist Party headed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. They are now endeavouring to fulfil the Seventh Five-Year Plan in hearty response to the decisions of the 12th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party.

The Romanian party and government are actively striving to strengthen the unity of the socialist countries and the international communist movement on the basis of chajusong and equality, develop friendly and cooperative relations with the anti-imperialist, independent forces and achieve peace and security in Europe and international detente. The role played by the Romanian Socialist Republic in the international arena is growing and its international position is rising.

The Korean and Romanian peoples have established tight bonds of friendship through a common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism, and are strengthening and developing them. Korea-Romania friendship is coming into fuller blossom as time flows as it is based on the deep trust and comradeship between the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and respected Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and the relations between the two countries have become a model of the relations between socialist countries. The Korean people are happy to have such close friends as the Romanian people in Europe and will make every effort possible to further deepen Korea-Romania friendship in the future.

MINJU CHOSON comes out with an editorial titled "Goodwill Envoy From Romania."

#### NODONG SINMUN ON KIM IL-SONG'S WORK METHOD

SK250815 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2224 GMT 24 Nov 83

[NODONG SINMUN 25 November special article: "Applying the Great Leader's Work Method Is a Firm Guarantee for Hastening the March of the Eighties" -- KCNA identifies this as an article]

[Text] The movement to create the speed of the 1980's is being vigorously waged in all sectors of the people's economy. Improving the work method and style of functionaries is an important guarantee for strenuously forging ahead with this movement. The movement to create the speed of the 1980's is a rewarding mass movement for an advance to realize the grand economic construction program set forth at the Sixth WPK Congress. This movement demands that the masses be firmly united around the party and the leader and that their boundless strength be displayed unreservedly. Establishing a revolutionary work method is important in carrying out the revolution and construction on the basis of the creativity of a broad range of the masses. Unless functionaries embody a revolutionary work method even if correct lines and policies have been laid down, they can neither correctly organize and mobilize the masses nor successfully carry out the revolution and construction. Proceeding from this point, our party puts forth the improvement of functionaries' work method and style in conformity with the demands of developing reality as important. The policy to which our party adheres in improving the work method and style of functionaries is following and embodying the great leader's work method.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, has noted: By thoroughly applying the great leader's work method -- a revolutionary work method created by the leader -- we should have the popular masses fully display their creativity, thus further accelerating the revolution and construction.

In the entire historical course of leading the revolution and construction, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song created the chuche-oriented guidance theory and has embodied it, thereby creating a brilliant model of the communist-type guidance method. This revolutionary work method, which the respected and beloved leader originally created and whose practical examples he has shown, is the guidance method of the WPK. By formalizing the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary work method into the great leader's work method and generally systematizing it, our party opened a new road in establishing a revolutionary work method. This becomes a great achievement attained by our party in brilliantly realizing the revolutionary cause which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song pioneered.

The great leader's work method is a model of the genuine communist-type work method and is an encyclopedia of revolutionary leadership art. The work method is a powerful weapon which makes it possible to uproot the old work methods and styles and to establish a revolutionary work method and a popular work style which meets the socialist and communist society. Herein lies the source of the invincible might of the great leader's work method and the justness of our party's policy on thoroughly applying the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary work method.

Our party has constantly deepened the struggle to have the functionaries follow and embody the great leader's work method in accordance with the demands of the march of the 1980's. In particular, our party has helped the functionaries deeply grasp the intrinsic nature and demands of the great leader's work method and apply it. In addition, it has seen to it that the functionaries vigorously conduct the work of following and learning from the work method and style of the unheralded heroes, who have set examples in applying the leader's work method, and of the heroes in art films: "The County Party Chief," "Always With One Mind," "Pledge on That Day," and "Overcoming Trials."

Upholding the party's policy, the party organizations of all levels have actively waged the struggle to have the functionaries, like the unheralded heroes and the heroes in the films, possess the revolutionary work method and style. In this course, a new turn has been affected in the ideological spiritual traits of functionaries and in their work style and upsurges have been enacted in production and construction.

Our practical experience shows that thoroughly embodying the great leader's work method is a firm guarantee for improving the work method and style of functionaries and for powerfully hastening the march of the 1980's. For our functionaries to thoroughly apply the great leader's work method is powerful political work which makes it possible to actively push ahead with the struggle to create the speed of the 1980's.

Giving priority to political work and work with people is an important demand of the great leader's work method. The might of the leader's work method lies in raising the political awakening of the masses and in making them voluntarily turn out in the revolution and construction. The core of the creation of the speed of the 1980's rests on political work and work with people. When they move thoughts of party members and workers by conducting political work well, all functionaries can effect great upsurges in production everywhere and thoroughly implement the party's economic policies.

Today, to actively give play to the thoughts and zeal of party members and workers, our party puts emphasis on establishing a revolutionary atmosphere in the whole country as in the postwar period of the great Chollima upsurge.

Most important in political work is to see to it that the spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality in implementing the party's policies and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude are fully displayed. The resolve and spirit to implement the party's policies with one's own strength is a basic factor to create a miracle in socialist construction. Without having the functionaries and workers fully display the spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality in implementing the party's policies, we can neither energetically push ahead with the work of remaking nature or with chuche-orientation, modernization, and scientification of the people's economy, thoroughly implement the demands of the Tae'an work system, nor realize the party's policy on normalizing production. With the stand and attitude that they should unconditionally implement the party's policy and they can do that without fail, the construction workers, who set an example of forerunners in creating the speed of the 1980's through the construction of the No. 3 ore dressing plant of the Komdok General Mining Complex, created the miracle of completing the grand construction projects in a short period. This is mainly connected with the fact that the functionaries of the complex went deep into the working class and conducted political work and work with people in an offensive-type manner.

To unconditionally implement the party's lines and policies in all fields as the construction workers of the No. 3 ore dressing plant did, the functionaries should set a clear goal, intentionally go deep into the popular production masses, and actively conduct political work and work with people. When the functionaries improve the work method and style and powerfully move the thoughts of the people, there will be no task they cannot perform.

Our functionaries' thorough embodiment of the great leader's work method makes it possible to boldly and stalwartly wage the struggle to create the speed of the 1980's. The might of the great leader's work method makes it possible to apply the principle of conducting work in a revolutionary manner -- the principle of conducting work in a bold and stalwartly way.

Communists are those who struggle to reform the world in a revolutionary manner. Accordingly, they should conduct every work boldly and stalwartly. Only when they do so can they actively push ahead with the work of remaking the nature and society. Our people's struggle to create the speed of the 1980's is a grand one to lay material foundations, which meet a socialist society where a complete victory is won, by achieving the grand 10 major prospective goals and to effect a decisive turn in carrying out the historic cause of remodeling the whole society on the chuche idea.

The 10 major prospective goals for socialist construction, which we should achieve, are a grand task which is difficult to perform with ordinary resolve and methods. The work of remaking nature, including the construction of the Nampo lockgate, and the construction struggles in important districts, including Suncheon and Chongjin, are, indeed, arduous projects. Under this condition, the guiding functionaries should resolutely reject all manners of passivity and conservatism and any trend toward defeatism, conduct work boldly, and think and act daringly. Only when they act in this way can they brilliantly carry out the difficult and grand tasks assigned to them and create the miracle of the 1980's.



The thorough implementation of the great leader's work method is an important matter for the functionaries who go into the lower echelons to vigorously push ahead with the struggle to create the speed of the 1980's, resorting to the productive capability of the masses. It is a basic demand of the great leader's work method that the functionaries go into the lower echelons to grasp reality well, and to work in conformity with the specific reality. At times like today when the economic scale grows large and a lofty economic construction is under way, functionaries should go deeper into the lower echelons to take appropriate measures and to solve problems responsibly.

It is our functionaries' essential activity to go deep into the popular masses, to share their joy and sorrow, and solve all problems, invoking the strength and wisdom of the masses. When our functionaries acquire the noble traits of leadership demonstrated by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song -- who has always gone into the popular masses, mingled with them, and who advanced revolution and construction during the entire period from the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle to the grim days of the war, the time of trial after the war, and today -- they cannot help infiltrating into the lower echelons of the masses. All functionaries, including those of the party, administration, and the economy, should become genuine functionaries who go down into the lower echelons normally with specific plans to carry out party policy and to thoroughly carry through the party line and policy by evoking the creative strength and activeness of the workers and peasants, working with them and sweating with them beside the machines and in the fields, at blind ends in mine shafts, and in logging areas.

Today, our party has an established system for going down into the lower echelons. Our party has set forth a new industrial guidance system to bring economic guidance closer to the lower echelons in order to meet the requirements of the current development and to carry out the Taean work system. This industrial guidance system embodies the requirements of the principles of socialist economic guidance management, and it is a superior industrial guidance system in which the upper echelon goes down to the lower echelon and provides responsible guidance in economic work at the lower echelon level.

The superior economic management system established by our party can thoroughly demonstrate its power when the functionaries work using the revolutionary work method. All economic functionaries, including those on the provincial economic committees, should establish the system and habit of going down to the lower echelon to understand the specific reality of plants and enterprises, to set up appropriate measure to cope with the problems, to find production reserves, to untangle the knots in a timely manner, to carry on the economic management well, and to effect continuous innovations in economic construction.

The vigorous waging of political work by functionaries as required by the great leader's work method, the doing of all work boldly and on a larger scale, and going down deep into the masses -- these are an important work in successfully pushing ahead with today's march forward. We should follow the great leader's work method to more firmly rally the popular masses around the party and the leader, to evoke their revolutionary zeal and creative activity to the utmost degree, and to attain a brilliant victory in the rewarding struggle to carry out the decisions of the sixth party congress.

The history of the great upsurge in the socialist construction of our country demonstrates that when we thoroughly implement the great leader's work method, we can carry out any task well. The great Chollima upswing, set off during the post war era, was a great march forward given birth to by the great leader's work method.

When the first 5-year plan was begun, the country's economic condition was difficult and the situation within and without was very complicated. At that time, we were short of materials and funds, and life was very difficult for the people. Furthermore, the U.S. imperialists' and the stooges' aggressive maneuvers and reactionary offensive were unprecedentedly intensified, and various kinds of opportunists maneuvered viciously to block our advance. During this grim period, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song found the popular masses to be the source of strength to break through the crisis, and kindled the fire for the great revolutionary upswing.

On the road of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's on-the-spot guidance, the popular masses' revolutionary zeal and creative activity were highly demonstrated and inexhaustible reserves were found, effecting a great upsurge in production and construction. During this powerful march forward, the enemy's vicious push-to-the-North rackets and the foolish maneuvers of antiparty factionalists were all crushed. In the 1970's when socialist industrialization was realized, our party succeeded in carrying on the history of the great upswing by advancing in the spirit of Chollima speed, under the slogan of our people to remodel the whole society on the chuche idea.

Our party's step that improved the functionaries' work method and style to enable them to ambitiously conduct political work and work with people was an important factor that made a new great upswing possible. Our party made all functionaries set lofty targets in all work with revolutionary passion and aggressiveness in their determination, to unconditionally carry out the instructions of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the will of the party, and establish the revolutionary spirit to resolutely push ahead with what had been decided. Through such a process, shining victory has been attained in the battle of the great socialist construction, and numerous monumental creations have been built.

The successes scored over the past 3 years in attaining the 10 major prospective targets set forth by the sixth party congress were the noble fruition of the struggle to implement extensively the great leader's work method under the guidance of our party. We are now carrying on the economic task of the 1980's in an advantageous position which is beyond comparison with the past. When all functionaries lead the popular masses with the work method for which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has himself been an example, there will not be a fort that we cannot occupy, no matter how difficult and grand our task may be. Herein lies the will of our party which has implemented the policy of thoroughly carrying out the great leader's work method to create the speed of the 1980's, bearing in mind the era of the great Chollima upswing, and in the spirit and manner of the struggle of that era.

By the thorough implementation of the great leader's work method, which has well proven its effectiveness in real life, we should accelerate the struggle to attain the 10 major prospective targets in socialist economic construction.

To thoroughly implement the great leader's work method, the functionaries should firmly establish the revolutionary concept of the masses and enhance party-mindedness, working class-mindedness, and people-mindedness. The work method and style of functionaries are not a matter of ability or character, but of ideology. The great leader's work method is one that comes from the revolutionary concept of the masses. Therefore, without establishing the revolutionary concept of the masses, we cannot implement the great leader's work method well. Functionaries should establish the revolutionary concept of the masses to grasp the essence of the great leader's work method well and to carry out its requirements well.

Party-mindedness, working class-mindedness, and people-mindedness are an endless loyalty to the party, working class, and people. Only those who put the interest of the people ahead of other things and devote their lives to the people can work in accordance with the requirements of the leader's work method.

Today's surging reality requires functionaries to demonstrate to a greater degree their party-mindedness, working class-mindedness, and people-mindedness. All functionaries should have a high degree of party-mindedness, working class-mindedness, and people-mindedness to carry on well and in a timely manner the task entrusted to them by the party with an attitude befitting a master of revolution, highly demonstrating the self-reliant revolutionary spirit, overcoming their own difficulties.

Our successful conduct of the work of caring for and loving the workers, peasants, and other masses engaged in production and having them exert high revolutionary zeal in today's struggle for economic construction with little difficulty depends upon the enhancement of party-mindedness, working class-mindedness, and people-mindedness by functionaries. Functionaries should do their best to carry out their honorable mission as leading members of revolution by firmly establishing the revolutionary concept of the masses, enhancing party-mindedness, working class-mindedness, and people-mindedness, always implementing thoroughly the great leader's work method.

The enhancement of the political work level of functionaries is an important way to implement thoroughly the great leader's work method. Functionaries are able to plan and develop their work to the degree of their knowledge. If they lack knowledge, they cannot have the right work method and style, nor can they be loyal to the party. The arming of themselves with the great leader's teachings and party policy is a prerequisite for enhancing the level of the political work of functionaries. The great leader's teachings and party policy clearly clarify the task that arises in our revolution and construction as well as the way to carry it out. Therefore, all functionaries should study the great leader's work and the party's publications well and have a highly appreciative eye, as desired by the party, and political vision to carry on their work in the direction intended by the party.

Functionaries should also be well versed in economic management theories and modern scientific management theories and modern scientific techniques as well as the job at the working level. In the present condition in which our economy is equipped with modern technology -- and its scale is extraordinarily large -- unless one possesses abundant economic management theories and advanced scientific technology, one cannot lead the struggle for economic construction properly. All functionaries should be familiar with the essence of the principles of socialist economic management set forth by the great leader; the superiority of our country's economic management system, production processes, and all other aspects of actual economic work; and should possess the advanced scientific technology necessary to remodel the people's economy on the *chuche* idea, and to make it modern and scientific.

The most important thing in positively emulating and thoroughly implementing the great leader's work methods is to deeply grasp the glorious history of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's leadership. The idea of deeply learning the history of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's leadership is a unique guideline put forth by our party.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the WPK Central Committee, has noted as follows: All functionaries should deeply grasp the glorious history of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's leadership and emulate the revolutionary work method, the leader's work method, in which the leader has established and demonstrated a brilliant example.



The leader of the working class establishes leadership methods in the course of leading the popular masses and enriches and perfects them over a long period. The creation and perfection of the leader's leadership methods, therefore, are inconceivable apart from the history of the leader's leadership.

Simply put, the great leader's work methods is the name for the collection of all the work methods that the respected and beloved leader has established and embodied in the course of leading the people in the revolutionary struggle and construction projects for the long historical period of over half a century. For this reason, without knowing all the noble accomplishments and rich struggle experience that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has established in the whole course of his revolutionary activity, one cannot say that he has correctly learned the leader's work methods.

By thoroughly studying the history of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, all the functionaries should grasp deeply how the leader conducted the work with the masses from all walks of life while working underground during the anti-Japanese armed struggle period and what kind of examples he set while giving on-the-spot guidance to Chonsan-ri, and then emulate them to the fullest extent. Only in this way can the functionaries emulate the revolutionary work methods and work style the great leader displayed in the course of leading the revolution and construction -- the socialist construction in particular -- to victories.

Today, the ranks of our cadres are endlessly replenished with the functionaries who never knew how the people were rallied under complicated and difficult circumstances, how the party, state, and the army were built, or how the road to socialism was hewn in spite of all ordeals.

Under such circumstances, it is important to energetically push ahead with the work of thoroughly learning the glorious history of the great leader's work method. By thoroughly learning the great leader's methods and thoroughly embodying them in accordance with the party's policy, all the functionaries should strengthen the might of our party and energetically advance in the march of the 1980's.

#### PEOPLE'S ROLE IN REVOLUTIONARY STRUGGLE STRESSED

SK290242 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2243 GMT 28 Nov 83

[NODONG SINMUN 29 November special article: "Struggling by Relying on the Popular Masses Is a Basic Key to the Victory of the Revolution"]

[Text] In his classical work, "The Korean People's Struggle To Embody the Chuche Idea," the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song analyzed the historical experience of our revolution, which had advanced under the banner of the chuche idea, and gave scientific answers to the principal questions of the revolutionary movement. One of the important ideas elucidated in the work is that the principle of struggling by depending upon the popular masses should be firmly adhered to at all times in the revolutionary movement.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: During the entire period from the beginning of the revolution until today, we have always struggled by solidly depending upon the strength of the popular masses, with a firm belief that, if we struggle by relying on the popular masses, we can resolve every question arising in the revolution and construction.

The mission of revolutionaries lies in realizing the independence of the popular masses by leading the revolution and construction to victory. To smoothly perform this mission, the revolutionaries should struggle by relying on the popular masses. Herein lies a firm guarantee for the victory of the revolution and construction.

The revolution and construction cannot be carried out only with the strength of a few prepared revolutionaries. The revolutionaries should lead the revolution and construction by depending upon certain social and political forces. The social and political forces on which the revolutionaries should depend on guiding the revolution and construction are precisely the popular masses.

As made to shine by the chuche idea, the popular masses are decisive forces which push ahead with the revolution and construction. Various classes and strata participate in the revolution and construction. Each influences the revolution and construction as they should. The masters and basic power of the revolution and construction, however, are the popular masses.

The revolution and construction are work of and for the popular masses. The popular masses carry out the revolution and construction with their own strength in order to pioneer their destinies. The popular masses both demand and perform the revolution and construction.

Meanwhile, strength to give play to the revolution and construction comes from the popular masses. It is the popular masses who both reform the old society and create all material and cultural wealth. The popular masses are the most powerful and resourceful beings in the world. Only through their role is history created and society developed.

Since the popular masses are decisive forces pushing ahead the revolution and construction is decided according to whether or not we struggle by relying on the popular masses.

Numerous difficult assignments are raised in succession on the road of guiding the revolution and construction. The revolutionaries are to lead not only the fierce struggle against the aggressors and the exploiters, but the protracted and complicated struggle to build a new society and life. If they struggle by relying upon the popular masses -- the masters and basic power of the revolution and construction -- the revolutionaries can resolve all problems.

The popular masses, who turn out with a high awareness that they are the masters of their destinies and the creators of history are invincible. A road to be able to win victory by smashing any imperialists and a way to build a new society that meets the aspirations of the popular masses under whatever circumstances lie in struggling by depending on the popular masses.

Settling problems in guiding the revolution and construction boils down to whether or not the lines and policies of the revolution and construction are correctly mapped out at every stage and in every period and whether or not they are thoroughly implemented. Struggling by depending upon the popular masses is the most excellent method to correctly work out the lines and policies of the revolution and construction and to thoroughly implement them.

In it the popular masses who have the greatest interest in the revolution and construction and who know reality better than others. This demands that lines and policies for the revolution and construction be mapped out by depending upon the popular masses. Only lines and policies which have been established in the methods of trusting the opinions and demands of the popular masses and of synthesizing and generalizing them are the most correct ones which meet the basic purposes of the revolution and construction and reality.

The creativity of the popular masses is boundless. Only when they unreservedly display their creative strength and wisdom with the awareness of being the masters of the revolution and construction can there be nothing which the popular masses cannot do. For this reason, the work of implementing the lines and policies for the revolution and construction at every stage and during every period should also be carried out by relying on the popular masses. Only when the lines and policies are implemented by trusting the strength and wisdom of the popular masses and by actively giving play to them can they be thoroughly embodied into reality and bring a great fruition.

When they rely on the popular masses, the question of establishing and embodying the strategies and tactics of the anti-imperialist and class struggle and the question of setting and achieving the goals for constructing the economy and culture and for remodeling thoughts are solved smoothly.

Like the above, struggling by relying on the popular masses makes it possible to successfully resolve any problems in guiding the revolution and construction by correctly establishing and thoroughly implementing the lines and policies and to constantly lead the revolution and construction to victory.

As delineated in the work, struggling by depending upon the popular masses is a firm guarantee for leading the revolution and construction to victory. This truth is confirmed by the practical experience of the Korean revolution.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song summed up the experience and lessons of our country's preceding movements for national liberation early on and pioneered a new road for the revolutionary movement -- the road of struggling by relying on the popular masses.

The popular masses are the masters and basic power of the revolution and victory thereof can be gained only by struggling in reliance on the popular masses. This is a firm and unwavering creed to which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has adhered since he first embarked on the road of the revolution.

During the entire course of the revolutionary activities -- from the inception of the chuche revolution to the present time -- the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has always firmly trusted in the people and depended on them for revolution. The long history of the revolution, which has been carried out by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, is a shining chronicle in which he has carried on revolution and construction along the single road of victory by depending on the people.

The anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle was an arduous one which had no precedent in history. Nevertheless, thanks to the chuche-oriented leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who always depended on the people for the solution of problems, we could win a shining victory even in the initial stage of the struggle.

Under the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the Korean People's Revolutionary Army [KPRA] always upheld the slogan that guerrillas cannot survive without the people, just as fish cannot survive without water. By so doing, it took root deep into the patriotic people of all strata and strengthened the blood relationship with them. This was the source of the strength with which the KPRA was able to solve the problem of supplying weapons, ammunition, food, and uniforms by itself over the long period of time, and to bring the liberation of the fatherland in the struggle against the Japanese imperialist aggressors.



Following the liberation of the fatherland and in the Fatherland Liberation War, too, the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who always depended on the people for the solution of the problems, was a decisive factor in winning victory. The great leader firmly trusted in the People's Army, workers, and farmers and led the war through the mobilization of their strength. Without this, we cannot think of the fact that our People's Army and people were able to defeat the U.S. imperialist aggressors, who were boasting of being the most powerful in the world, and to honorably defend the freedom and independence of the fatherland.

The successful postwar rehabilitation of our country is also attributable to the fact that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song led the struggle by depending on the people. After the war, we had nothing but a heap of ashes, and the enemy babbled that Korea would be unable to rise again, even after 100 years.

At that juncture, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song firmly believed that any task could be accomplished if the people were mobilized. Thus, he unfolded the magnificent blueprint of the postwar rehabilitation and vigorously called the people to the struggle to implement it. As a result, our people were able to create a miracle, completely healing the miserable wound of the war in several years.

In the less than 20 years following the war, our country has turned into a mighty socialist power with a powerful self-reliant national economy, a shining national culture, and defense capabilities with which we can defend ourselves. Also, today, it has reached a stage where it struggles while considering the complete victory of socialism an urgent task.

The decisive factor of the miraculous progress in the socialist construction of our country is the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's dependence on the people for the solution of the problems. At every stage of working out the lines and policies of socialist construction, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song always penetrated into the people to reflect their desire and demand. For the implementation of the lines and policies, too, he always depended on the working class, cooperative farmers, and working intellectuals. As a result, in our country, socialist construction has steadily advanced along the single road of victory and upsurge without any discrepancy or failure.

Through the grand Chollima march, our people accomplished the historic task of socialist industrialization in only 14 years and, thus, established the firm foundation of the self-reliant national economy. They are now seeking the great goals of the socialist construction of the 1980's through the intensification of the three revolutions. All these are attributable to the fact that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song always depended on people for the solution of the problems, while continuing on-the-spot guidance.

The great leader's work is a historic document which is of great theoretical and practical significance for the achievement of the revolutionary cause of the working class, because it has shown, based on the practical experience of our revolution, that dependence on the people is a key to victory in the revolution. The vitality of the work will be even more highly displayed, as time passes.

At present, our party and people are facing the heavy task to brilliantly implement the militant program of socialist construction which the sixth party congress has put forth. This calls for the functionaries -- the commanding staffers of the revolution -- to thoroughly implement the principle of struggling by depending on people in accordance with the way shown by the work.



The functionaries must firmly establish the chuche-oriented outlook on people and solve the problems of the economic guidance and management work and all other work to implement the party policies in such a way as to depend on the desire and demand of the party members and working people and on their might and wisdom. Only when they do so, can a greater victory be won in the struggle to create the speed of the 1980's and to permeate the society with the chuche idea.

#### BRIEFS

**SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION WITH POLAND --** Pyongyang November 22 (KCNA) -- A working plan for scientific cooperation 1984-1985 between the academies of sciences of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Poland was signed on November 21 in Pyongyang. Present at the signing ceremony on our side were Chu Song-sop, first vice-president, and Choe Hwa-chun vice-president of the Academy of Sciences, and other personages concerned, and on the opposite side were the members of the delegation of the Polish Academy of Sciences headed by its deputy secretary Henryk Cholaj and Polish Ambassador to our country Leon Tomaszewski. The plan was signed by Vice-president Choe Hwa-Chun and Deputy Secretary Henryk Chola. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2202 GMT 22 Nov 83 SK]

**COMMODITIES PROTOCOL WITH CSSR --** Pyongyang November 21 (KCNA) -- A protocol on commodity delivery and payments for 1984 between the Governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic was signed in Pyongyang on November 20. Present at the signing ceremony on our side were Vice-minister of Foreign Trade Han Su-kil and personages concerned, and on the opposite side were the members of the Czechoslovak Government trade delegation headed by Vice-minister of Foreign Trade Jan Stracar and Czechoslovak Ambassador to our country Josef Hadravsek. The protocol was signed by vice-ministers Han Su-kil and Stracar. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0509 GMT 21 Nov 83 SK]

**DPRK-BULGARIAN PROTOCOL --** Pyongyang November 23 (KCNA) -- A protocol of the 13th meeting of the Inter-governmental Economic and Scientific-Technological Consultative Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Bulgarian People's Republic was signed in Sofia on November 17. A protocol of the 12th meeting of the sub-committee for scientific technological cooperation of the Inter-governmental Economic and Scientific Technological Consultative Committee of the DPRK and the DPR was also signed on the same day. The protocols were signed by Vice-premier, Kong Chin-tae, head of the DPRK Government delegation, and Vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers Georgi Karamanov, head of the Bulgarian Government delegation. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0411 GMT 23 Nov 83 SK]

HU YAOBANG'S REMARKS ON KOREAN PENINSULA EXAMINED

SK291128 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 28 Nov 83 p 1

["Communist China's Korean Peninsula Policy Is Changing," article by Tokyo-based correspondent Sin Song-sun]

[Text] Communist China's Korean peninsula policy seems to be shifting. Communist Chinese Party Secretary General Hu Yaobang, who is in Tokyo now, drew our attention by making remarks critical of the terrorist acts in Rangoon and, in particular, by saying that he prefers peace on the Korean peninsula to reunification.

Sasaki, chairman of the Japanese Democratic Socialist Party, said: What we are most worried about in Asia is the question of the Korean peninsula. If we are to choose between reunification and peace on it, we should give priority to peace. Hearing this, Hu, grabbing both Sasaki's hands, said emphatically that he agreed with him. He continued: Let us exert efforts for peace and security on the Korean peninsula.

In a meeting with Hu, Kono, acting chairman of New Liberal Club, said: We are concerned about the serious damage Japan and Communist China will be forced to suffer in the event of a grave situation on the Korean peninsula.

In response, Hu said: Communist China also is concerned about the question of the Korean peninsula. Kim Il-song, however, gave me word that he would never invade the South.

After meeting with Hu, Tagawa, chairman of New Liberal Club said: It seems to me that Hu fully believed that easing the tensions on the Korean peninsula is possible if the United States, Japan, and Communist China cooperate among themselves.

Then, why are Hu's remarks so significant? It is because, first of all, what he said is contradictory to the reunification policy that North Korea has hitherto maintained. Hu's remarks are in parallel with what late Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok said last June and what President Reagan said during his visit to South Korea. They said that the fact that two states exist on the Korean peninsula should be accepted.

Speaking at the National Assembly, President Reagan clearly said: The United States accepts, as does Korea, the fact that there are two states on the Korean peninsula. He said that the United States supports the step-by-step measures aimed at improving the relations between the two states and those among their allies.

We need to know what makes Communist China adopt such an attitude.

First, Communist China has set plans to pursue a modernization program while maintaining the cooperative relations with the West's big powers such as the United States and Japan. Such plans are expected to take more concrete shape when President Reagan visits Communist China in February of next year. It is likely that Communist China's Korean peninsula policy would be presented in a more concrete form. Of course, it may be premature to expect Communist China to change greatly in its policy toward the Korean peninsula because of Hu's remarks on the Korean peninsula.

Analysts in Tokyo, however, cautiously predict that although there will be no immediate change in Communist China's policy toward the Korean peninsula, what Hu said could be accepted as a symptom of some of the changes that could come in the future.

To back such a prediction, observers in Tokyo noted the following as evidence. Communist China's efforts to improve relations with the United States can be singled out as an example in point. Shelving the Taiwan question, which can be said to be a national policy to Communist China, it is moving to come close to the United States. This is because the United States has promised China that it will transfer some of its high technology. It is reported that the United States has already handed over a guideline to Communist China, fully allowing the export of military and civilian high technology to Communist China save some items such as supercomputers, after upgrading Communist China to the level of friendly nonaligned states along with its allies such as Japan.

It is noteworthy that the United States imposed conditions governing the transfer of high technology to Communist China: Communist China must not concede to any third countries the high technology transferred by the United States. Communist China is reported to have submitted to the United States a letter of pledging that it will observe the conditions prohibiting the export of technology to any third countries.

The question is that what effects such conditions governing the transfer of the high technology will have on future relations between the Communist China and North Korea. Undoubtedly, North Korea will ask Communist China to transfer the new technology. Communist China, however, will have to draw a line with North Korea in this regard in order to keep its words to the United States. Herein lies a reason for the prediction of a change in Communist China's Korean peninsula policy. Another factor enabling us to predict some changes in Communist China's Korean peninsula policy is that North Korea has weakened its assertions toward Communist China in the wake of the Rangoon bombing.

In view of the fact that Deng Xiaoping had earlier been interested in the economic growth in Korea and that he had kept silent about trade with Korea through Hong Kong, it is not difficult to guess that Communist China internally wishes that it could expand exchanges with Korea. North Korea complained of this and the trade between Korea and Communist China has come to an end.

Because of the bombing incident in Rangoon, North Korea is in no position to toughen its tone toward Communist China. Also, because of the debt it owes to Communist China in terms of China's approval of Kim Chong-il's succession, North Korea cannot easily turn to the Soviet Union, distancing itself from Communist China.

On the basis of such facts, diplomatic observers in Tokyo predict that the expected changes in Communist China's Korean peninsula policy will, first of all, likely show some inclinations to improve relations with Korea. Some observers even noted the possibility that Communist China might have deliberately chosen Japan -- a country which maintains friendly relations with Korea -- to deliver such remarks critical of the terrorist act in Rangoon. Some people's observation that the establishment of diplomatic relations between Korea and Pakistan, which has been wary of Communist China's movement, was one of the after-effects of the improved relations between the United States and Communist China may not be too far-fetched.

#### CHUNGANG ILBO Editorial

SK291348 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 29 Nov 83 p 2

[Editorial: "Changes Hinted in Hu Yaobang's Remarks"]

[Text] Communist China, too, has revealed its intention to seek peace and stability on the Korean peninsula by accepting the established fact of division rather than reunification that is likely to accompany risks. This signifies that Communist China prefers the status quo to changes on the Korean peninsula.



Communist Chinese Party Secretary General Hu Yaobang, who is now in Tokyo, suggested to the leaders of Japanese political parties that they make common effort to preserve peace on the Korean peninsula, saying that peace on the Korean peninsula takes precedence over its reunification.

One thing that strikes us in this regard is that Hu grabbed the hands of the Japanese leaders when he was making such remarks. By his gesture, we can easily peer at the degree of his enthusiasm.

What Hu said in Tokyo corresponds to the proposal that Deng Xiaoping reportedly made to U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger when the latter was visiting Beijing last September. The fact that Communist China's two highest-ranking leaders discussed with leaders from both the United States and Japan matters concerning the preservation of peace on the Korean peninsula shows that Communist China not only is changing its view of Korea, but also is ready to positively deal with Korea on the basis of its fresh view of Korea. Through Communist China's issuing visas to some Korean scholars for participating in seminars held in Communist China and its granting permission to the Korean compatriots living in China to visit their homeland, we have seen some indications that Communist China has adopted a more forward-looking and open attitude in its policy aimed at coming close to Korea.

Communist China's peaceful line as such may have been conceived when the pragmatist group took power in Communist China following the death of Mao Zedong. As the new leadership had readjusted its course from political revolution to economic construction, it is apparent that peace and stability looked to them to be more desirable atmosphere. Peace and stability are not only the necessary conditions for economic construction but also a major premise for its policy of coming close to the West to obtain technology and capital it lacks.

Driven by such necessities, Communist China began improving its relations with the United States and Japan in the 1970's, which in turn inflated North Korea's complaints.

The bitter experience Communist China and to go when Krushchev's policy of peaceful coexistence with the West led the Soviet Union and Communist China to disputes has now become what North Korea has to swallow.

This being the case, for a while Communist China felt it necessary to pacify North Korea. Communist China extended the validity of its military alliance with North Korea, supported its reunification strategy based on the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, and approved the Kim Chong-il's succession to Kim Il-song. The substance of these things have changed and are still changing.

Even after it repealed alliance relations with the Soviet Union, Communist China has maintained them with North Korea. Such relations must have driven Deng Xiaoping to say in a meeting with Weinberger that North Korea has no intention of invading the South, that it is not capable of doing so, and that if the South invades the North, Communist China will not tolerate it. Deng's remarks as such, however, reflect its aspirations for peace and stability.

Borrowing North Korea's phrases, Communist China has periodically been saying that it supports independent and peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula. By peaceful reunification, Communist China meant the opposite of reunification through use of force and it premised the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea for an independent reunification. At the same time, Communist China implied its reluctance to be embroiled in the struggle for reunification of the Korean peninsula.



Also, Communist China recognizes North Korea as the sole legitimate sovereign state representing all of the Korean people. When in April 1975, at the time when Vietnam was nearing its defeat in war, Kim Il-song visited Communist China, and it is said, Kim extracted this recognition from Communist China in exchange for his promise to give up his ambition of communizing the South.

As Communist China does not accept the Kuomintang government in Taiwan as a legitimate state and, therefore, does not accept the logic of two Chinas, it is in no position to accept the theory of two Koreas. Nevertheless, it has no choice but to premise two Koreas for its pursuance of peace and stability on the Korean peninsula.

By recently inviting Kim Chong-il to visit Beijing, Communist China has, in fact, approved Kim's succession to his father after a long vacillation. Communist China, which harshly criticized Chang Ching-kuo's succession to Chang Kai-sek's presidency, must have some reasons to approve Kim Chong-il's succession. Maybe Communist China has come up with a theory of preferring peace on the Korean peninsula to its reunification as part such unavoidable conditions.

What matters for us is what attitude we will have to adopt in this regard. We have to be flexible in dealing with changes in Communist China's policy, but we cannot afford to lose equanimity and prudence in dealing with Communist China -- a communist country.

#### KOREA TIMES Editorial

SK300122 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 30 Nov 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Beijing Position on Korea"]

[Text] Crucial indeed is the great tension hovering over the Korean peninsula, which has been heightened since the atrocious Rangoon bombing perpetrated by North Korean commandos against South Korean Government leaders. And the tension's impact on the security of not only the peninsula, but the Northeast Asian region as a whole, was recently amplified by a series of high-level talks conducted among most of the powers directly concerned.

Visiting Korea and Japan earlier this month was U.S. President Ronald Reagan, who took serious note of the regional situation, also involving the Soviet military buildup, and reaffirmed America's firm commitment to the defense of East Asia, particularly that of Korea.

Close on his heels comes the Chinese Communist Party chief, Hu Yaobang, who is on an eight-day visit to Japan and has made several noteworthy remarks about the Korean situation in his talks with Tokyo leaders. At the outset of the Japan tour that started a week ago, the Beijing leader made an implied criticism of the Rangoon bomb attack, saying that terrorism in any country should be opposed -- without citing North Korea by name.

Over the weekend, he reportedly manifested his preference for maintaining peace and stability on the Korean peninsula to a territorial unification of the divided country -- a Beijing position which conflicts with Pyongyang's adamant stand that unification should come first in settling the Korean question.

The Communist Chinese leader, of course, had something to defend North Korea, Beijing's closest ally, now in trouble for its radicalism and wanton international terrorism culminating in the Rangoon incident. Hu disclosed what he described as a pledge by Kim Il-song of North Korea that Kim had neither intention nor capability to invade South Korea. But the "revelation" was not novel at all. Deng Xiaoping, China's strongman, has passed similar words from Kim to U.S. and Japanese leaders on several occasions in recent years.

While Pyongyang ought to prove such a pledge -- if ever made with any sense of sincerity -- by action, Hu's remarks deserve close scrutiny for the implications they have for Beijing perception of the Korean peninsula situation, notably including Pyongyang's standing in regional politics.

First of all, the pragmatic Chinese leader was obviously reiterating Beijing's desire to keep the status quo on the Korean peninsula, with the utmost priority given to sustaining peace and stability -- a strategic perception identical to that of the United States and Japan.

Then, his remarks may be taken as underlining subtle changes probably taking place in Beijing's policy toward "two Koreas," although no basic alteration is expected for the foreseeable future. Some hints of a new Chinese move were given last September -- prior to the Rangoon Bombing -- when Deng reportedly proposed to U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, then visiting Beijing, that conditions should be established for easing tension on the Korean peninsula. At about the same time, Beijing began to grant the entry of South Korean officials into China for participation in international seminars and workshops. Only last week, a senior Chinese sports official announced for the first time that Beijing would welcome South Korean athletes in China for international basketball and tennis events due next year. Along with indirect trade transactions undertaken for the past several years, such openings toward Seoul being made in the "Bamboo Curtain" -- however small and precarious -- may be seen as backing up whatever subtle message was presented by the Chinese party leader in Japan. Barring any premature wishful thinking, we should closely follow Beijing's future moves, while keeping up flexible efforts to ameliorate relations with China.

#### POPE JOHN PAUL II TO VISIT SEOUL IN MAY 1984

SK250455 Seoul YONHAP in English 0302 GMT 25 Nov 83

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 25 (YONHAP) -- Pope John Paul II will visit South Korea in May next year at the invitation of President Chon Tu-hwan, it was announced here Friday.

In announcing the papal visit, a presidential spokesman said the government and the people of Korea will welcome the pontiff as "the apostle of world peace and harmony." "The papal visit will also meet the longstanding aspiration of the Korean Catholic Church," he added.

John Paul, the first pope to visit South Korea, will arrive May 3 on a five-day visit to attend ceremonies commemorating the bicentennial anniversary of Korean Catholicism, including the canonization ceremony of 103 Korean martyrs. A government official said the papal visit will consolidate friendly relations between the two leaders and will enhance the cooperative relations between the government and the Catholic Church here. The official added he expects the visit will also deepen the understanding of the 750 million Roman Catholics worldwide about South Korea's security situation.

The pontiff's Korea visit will be his third Asian tour, following trips to Japan and the Philippines, and his 36th overseas visit since becoming pope in 1978. Currently, the Korean Catholic Church has nearly 1.5 million followers.

#### Tiff Over Papal Visit Noted

SK251157 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 25 Nov 83 p 2

[From the column "Tidbits"]

[Text] In connection with the visit to Korea by Pope John Paul II, which is slated for May of next year, Chongwadae and the Korean Catholic prelates drew attention by unprecedentedly issuing different announcements.

Hwang Son-pil, spokesman for Chongwadae, said: At the invitation of President Chon Tu-hwan, His Holiness Pope John Paul II will visit Korea. During his stay in Korea, his holiness the pope will have a summit meeting with President Chon.

The Catholic prelates contradicted the Chongwadae spokesman's statement by announcing: Pope John Paul II is to visit Korea at the invitation of the Korean Catholic prelates. His holiness the pope's visit to Korea is in part a courtesy call for the invitation extended by the Korean Government.

The government authorities and the Catholic prelates tried to reach a compromise on 24 November over the differences. It was reported that they had failed to reach a compromise.

One government official complained: Even if the pope's visit is not a state visit, the words like "courtesy visit" or "at the invitation of the Catholic prelates" are a little too awkward, are they not?

One source said that the pope's visit to Korea will be an unprecedentedly large event at which some 1,000 to 1,500 reporters, including some 70 reporters coming on the airplane with the pope, will enter Korea.

#### PARTIES FAIL TO REACH AGREEMENT ON BUDGET BILLS

SK300137 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 30 Nov 83 p 1

[Text] Midnight negotiations to settle the deadlock over the deliberation of the next year's budget bill was ruptured yesterday, heralding a vote showdown between the rival parties to handle the bill.

Floor leaders of the three major political parties tried to iron out differences over the opposition camp-raised issue of slashing both the revenues and expenditures, but to no avail.

The whips' gathering continued until early this morning from 10:10 p.m. yesterday. As a result of the unsuccessful negotiations, the subpanel of the Finance Committee on tax laws is expected to turn over the amendments to the income tax law and others designed to lighten the tax burden of wage earners to the full session of the committee today. The opposition-proposed revision bills are sure to be turned down in the committee by the ruling Democratic Justice Party, which does not want any cut from the revenues and expenditures. The rival parties are also anticipated to seek political compromise continuously in a last-ditch effort today. The legal deadline of the passage of the budget bill is Friday.

The issue at the present moment is that the opposition camp demands cuts in both columns of the budget while the ruling party wants to pass them through as proposed by the government on the ground that the expenditure size is frozen at this year's level.

The opposition Democratic Korea Party is insistent that at least 326.8 million won should be pared off by reducing tax rates in the field of revenues and 101.3 billion won should also be slashed in expenditures scaled at 10,416.7 billion won.



UNEN EDITORIAL COMMENTS ON ANDROPOV STATEMENT

OW291125 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1452 GMT 26 Nov 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 26 November (MONTSAME) -- UNEN writes today in an editorial commentary: The aggressive policies of the current U.S. Administration exacerbate the international situation, intensify the danger of a new war, and nudge mankind towards the abyss of thermonuclear catastrophe.

The Soviet leader Yu. V. Andropov, in his statement of 28 September this year, clearly analyzed the militarist course of the Reagan administration and exposed its criminal essence and fatal nature for the peace and security of peoples. However, the newspaper notes, U.S. militarist circles and their NATO allies have not listened to the voice of reason. They have begun deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in a number of West European countries. The commentary points out that this creates a real threat to European security.

The Mongolian people highly assess and fully support the 24 November statement by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet. UNEN writes that this document is assessed by the MPR public as an important and timely step directed at defending peace and security in Europe and the whole world. The world's peoples understand that the Soviet Union is taking reciprocal measures, not to achieve military superiority, but to preserve the existing military balance and to ensure the security of the USSR and its allies. They are of a defensive nature. The newspaper notes that the balance of forces between the East and West must not be violated.

Mongolian television characterizes the 24 November statement by Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, as a firm and timely reply to the impudent challenge by the presumptuous (?imperialists).

Reciprocal measures by the Soviet Union against the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe are not a threat. The television commentary stresses that this is a forced step by the country of Soviets in reply to the extremely adventurist and reckless actions, which are fraught with nuclear danger, by the United States and its NATO partners.

The Mongolian people have a wise saying: "Give the enemy an inch, and he will take a mile." This can be fully applied to the actions of the U.S. Administration which, in reply to the numerous and persistent appeals and proposals by the Soviet leadership to reduce nuclear arms in Europe, to cease the senseless arms race, and to direct efforts to ensure peace and security in the world, stubbornly continues to build up its nuclear capabilities, striving for military superiority over the USSR and the socialist world.

Attempting to threaten others, the U.S. Administration has jeopardized its own security, the security of its people and its European allies, having turned them into its nuclear hostages. Yu. V. Andropov stated this unambiguously: "Insofar as by deploying its missiles in Europe, the United States increases the nuclear threat for the Soviet Union, corresponding Soviet means will be deployed in ocean regions and seas to take into account this circumstance. These means of ours will be adequate for the threat created against us and our allies by U.S. missiles deployed in Europe."

As you know, it is proposed to begin deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in a number of West European states toward the end of December. To be sure, the U.S. Administration will give its allies "a fine Christmas present!"



TSEDENBAL GREETs SFRY PARTY ON NATIONAL DAY

OW290621 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1450 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 28 November (MONTSAME) -- Yu. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, has sent a congratulatory telegram to Comrade Dragoslav Markovic, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, on the occasion of the SFRY national holiday, the Day of the Republic.

I express my firm confidence, says the telegram, that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two parties and countries, based upon the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, will continue to develop and strengthen in the future in the interests of the socialist construction in our countries and the cause of peace, democracy and social progress of the peoples.

Message to Spiljak

OW290619 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1444 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 28 November (MONTSAME) -- Yu. Tsedenbal, chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, has sent a congratulatory telegram to Comrade Mika Spiljak, president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, on the occasion of the SFRY national day, the Day of the Republic.

The telegram expresses confidence in the fact that the mutual friendly relations between Mongolia and Yugoslavia will continue to develop successfully in the future in the interests of the both peoples and in the name of peace and socialism.

Batmonh Message to Planinc

OW290623 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1454 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 28 November (MONTSAME) -- J. Batmonh, chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, has sent a message of greetings to Comrade Milka Planinc, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, in connection with the SFRY national holiday, the Day of the Republic.

The message notes: I would like to take this pleasant occasion to confirm the line of the MPR Government for steadfast development of mutual, friendly relations between Mongolia and Yugoslavia in the interests of both our peoples and in the name of the peace, democracy and socialism.

MPR SENDS MESSAGE ON ALBANIA'S NATIONAL DAY

OW290617 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1440 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 28 November (MONTSAME) -- The MPR People's Great Hural Presidium and the MPR Council of Ministers have sent a congratulatory telegram to the People's Assembly Presidium and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Albania on the occasion of the Albanian National Day.

DUGERSUREN RECEIVES NEW PRC AMBASSADOR

OW220759 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1500 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 21 Nov (MONTSAME) -- M. Dugersuren, MPR minister of foreign affairs, today received (L.I. Zuqin), ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRC to the MPR, in connection with his forthcoming presentation of credentials.

KNU ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON RELEASED FRENCH COUPLE

BK291220 (Clandestine) Radio Kawthulay in Burmese to Burma 0430 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] The detained French engineer, Jacques Bossu, and his wife Martine have been released:

On 18 October 1983, a special commando unit of the Karen National Liberation Army [KNLA] attacked and destroyed the Myaingale cement factory and captured the French engineer and deputy manager of the project, Jacques, and his wife Martine. The couple was detained for about 5 weeks. At about 1430 on 25 November, the couple was released on humanitarian grounds. They were given to delegates of the International Committee of the Red Cross [ICRC].

The reception to mark the release of the detained couple was attended by about 80 journalists, including those representing international news agencies, it was learned.

In connection with this release, the Karen National Union [KNU] has released the following communique:

The second communique in connection with the detained French couple released by the KNU Central Committee, KNU Central Headquarters:

1. On 18 October 1983, a commando unit of the KNLA raided and destroyed the Myaingale cement factory near Pa-an, which was being built with material and technical assistance from the French Government, and captured French engineer Jacques Bossu and his wife. Subsequent undertakings by the KNU Central Committee regarding the above have been reported by various newspapers and international news agencies, and presumably it is known by all.

A. In connection with this, a press conference was called on 2 November 1983, and a communique of the KNU Central Committee was released.

B. Press reporters and correspondents of foreign news agencies were invited to a conference on 8 November 1983 to receive an explanation on the communique released at the 2 November press conference. Photographs of Jacques Bossu and Martine were distributed at this conference.

On 10 November, copies of letters sent by the KNU Central Committee and Jacques Bossu to the French ambassador in Bangkok were dispatched to the press and foreign news agencies.

2. It can evidently be understood from the armed revolutions being waged by almost all the nationalities in Burma that the basic rights of nationalities are being suppressed by the Rangoon Government under its policy of Burmese chauvinism. People of various nationalities are greatly disappointed with some foreign countries providing such a barbarous administration with material and technical assistance and cash grants. The KNU as well as all national revolutionary organizations believe that such assistance is tantamount to abetting the enemy and affects the revolution of the oppressed and aggressed nationalities.

3. Since the French Government's material and services aid to the Myaingale cement factory near Pa-an was tantamount to abetting the enemy, it was considered that the detained person be treated as a collaborator with the enemy and that he be legally tried and given appropriate punishment. However, on humanitarian grounds, the detained French couple was given proper treatment.

In addition to this and as a special privilege, they were given a grace period until 2 December, during which time a representative of the French Government could hold discussions with the Kawthulay government on reaching a political settlement. For example, if some sort of pledge were obtained from the French Government that it would not assist the enemy Burma Socialist Program Party government, no charges would be filed and the detainees would be released. This policy of the KNU Central Committee was announced. As of today, there has been no official contact from either the French Government or the French Embassy in Bangkok. Although the French Government is directly responsible for the interests and well-being of French citizens, the silence as of today is a sign that the French Government had no consideration or sympathy for the French couple.

The KNU has made known its position through foreign news agencies that should the French Government consider that there were certain insurmountable obstacles to having direct talks with KNU leaders, it should contact an international social organization or a religious organization to make arrangements for the release of the detained couple during the allowed grace period. Such move would be considered as a development by the KNU.

4. Because of such a flexible stand by the KNU Central Committee, a delegation of the ICRC, in accordance with the request of the French ambassador in Bangkok, made contact with the KNU on 22 November 1983 and discussed the early release of the French couple. Later, a Catholic organization in Thailand also asked for the early release of the detainees.

The KNU is waging a correct and democratic revolution for the sake of national liberation. Since it is a political infrastructure which respects human rights, an emergency session of the KNU Central Executive Committee was convened on 24 November 1983 to consider the above stated facts and to make an appropriate decision. Giving due consideration to the fact that the delegation of the ICRC had personally come to negotiate with the KNU, that it was the desire of the Catholic organization that the detained persons be released, that the detained couple had personally written letters to appeal their case, and that they were the first foreigners to be detained, the meeting sympathetically considered their case on humanitarian ground. A decision was made by the Kawthulay government to release the couple before the last date of 2 December 1983 and to give them to the ICRC.

[Signed] KNU Central Committee, 24 November 83

#### BRIEFS

PRC TECHNICIANS -- Construction Minister U Hla Tun received at his office at 1400 today a 12-member Chinese technician delegation, which is concerned with the drafting of plans for the Rangoon-Syriam rail and road bridge across the Pegu River, with the PRC ambassador to Burma, Huang Mingda. The Chinese delegation is headed by (Gao Zhuxuan). Also present at the meeting were Deputy Minister of Construction U Po Han; Managing Director of the Construction Corporation U Kyin Hlaing; Director General of the Housing Department U Tun Shwe; and Director of Road Engineering U Khin. [Text]  
[Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 21 Nov 83 BK]



LEADERS SEND GREETINGS ON ALBANIAN NATIONAL DAY

BK291522 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] On 27 November, Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; and Comrade Chan Si, chairman of the Council of Ministers, sent a telegram to high-ranking Albanian leaders such as Comrade Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the Albanian party of Labor Central Committee; Comrade Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; and Comrade Adil Caroani, chairman of the Council of State of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, to warmly greet them on the occasion of the 71st anniversary of the national independence day and the 39th founding anniversary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

The message reads:

We are elated to follow the great successes scored by Albanian workers under the clear-sighted leadership of the Albanian Workers Party in the construction of socialism. The Kampuchean people would like to express their profound gratitude to the Albanian party, government and people for their recent recognition of the PRK as the sole legal government of the Kampuchean people. We consider that this noble support has a historic significance for the PRK and our people in their struggle against the imperialists and other reactionaries who are interfering in the PRK's internal affairs.

We are confident that the friendly relations and commonality of views between our two countries and peoples will be strengthened in the interest of peace and socialism.

On this occasion, Comrade Hun Sen, minister of foreign affairs, sent a telegram to Comrade Reiz Malilie, foreign minister of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. The message reads:

I would like to praise highly the achievements scored by the Albanian people in their construction of socialism. We are confident that from now on the friendly relations, solidarity, and cooperation between our two countries and peoples will be better.

HEALTH MINISTRY MEETING REVIEWS ACHIEVEMENTSHealth Minister Opens Meeting

BK220429 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] A meeting was held at the Office of the Health Ministry on the morning of 21 November to review the ministry's achievements during the past 5 years and to discuss work targets for 1984. Present in the presidium of the meeting were Comrade Bou Thang, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission, and minister of national defense; Comrade Yit Kimseng, minister of health; Comrade Pen Navouth, minister of education; Comrade Nguyen Tang Am, SRV deputy minister of health; deputy ministers and cadres from various ministries and offices; and representatives of the municipal and provincial health service throughout the country.

In his opening speech, Comrade Yit Kimseng stressed the achievements scored in the health field during the past almost 5 years which result from the joint efforts of the health service's cadres and personnel in cooperation with the other authorities and the people, and of the material and moral assistance given by the Health Ministries of Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, and GDR, Cuba, and Czechoslovakia, as well as the various international organizations and humanitarian organizations throughout the world in their efforts to help improve the Kampuchean people's health.



Comrade Yit Kimseng also noted various important work targets of the Health Ministry, such as the need to strengthen the health system, to stimulate the work of building good health service cadres at all levels and all categories, and to enhance the qualities of the health service, so as to build a health system which can effectively improve the people's health.

In his speech, Comrade Bou Thang highly valued the Health Ministry's great achievements scored during the past more than 4 years in its health service for the people. After noting that this good service has enabled the people to have greater confidence in our new regime, Comrade Bou Thang stressed: These results clearly reflect the party's correct leadership line and the great efforts and perseverance of all the cadres and personnel of our health service who are well aware of their role as the protectors of the people's health.

Comrade Bou Thang also exhorted all participants to thoroughly discuss all past efforts in order to avoid future weak points and to draw experience for further development in this field. He also advised all participants to pay attention to stimulating the emulation drive in order to turn themselves into model persons and model localities in each unit, thus responding to the constant advance of the Kampuchean revolution.

#### Bou Thang's Closing Speech

BK241009 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 24 Nov 83

[Text] The meeting held from 21 to 23 November to sum up the results of the emulation drive in the field of health launched during the past 5 years concluded successfully in a warm atmosphere of fraternal revolutionary solidarity.

Present in the presidium of the closing ceremony were Comrade Bou Thang, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of national defense; Comrade Yit Kimseng, minister of health; Comrade Pen Navouth, minister of education; and Comrade Professor Nguyen Tang Am, deputy health minister of the SRV. Attending the ceremony were many local and foreign guests.

Speaking on this occasion, Comrade Bou Thang stressed: Health service's cadres are cadres of the people, by the people, and for the people. Therefore, they should love the people, link themselves close to the people, and serve the people unconditionally. Particularly, they should always be ready to train and temper themselves in the proletarian stand and ideals in order to render themselves worthy of being the socialist doctors of the people.

The comrade added: Cadres in charge of health service belong to the party and state, thus they must be loyal to the party and strive to clearly grasp the party line by enhancing the spirit of patriotism and internationalist solidarity, leading an industrious, simple, and thrifty lifestyle of the revolutionary men, and striving to emulate in creating good feats for welcoming the fifth anniversary of the 7 January National Day.

In conclusion, the presidium of the meeting presented a commemorative banner of the Council of Ministers to the health service in Kandal Province which has made outstanding feats in the prevention and treatment service and the citation banners and certificates of the Health Ministry to various municipal and provincial units which have carried out good work for the nation and people.

PHNOM PENH RELEASES BATTLE BORDER ACTION REPORTS

## Army Action Weekly Report

BK250753 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 24 Nov 83

[Weekly news roundup of KPRAF activities and international events]

[Excerpt] Last week, enemies of all stripes continued to carry out spying and provocative activities in rural areas near the border. In particular, the Thai authorities assisted in transporting military materiel to the Pol Pot bandits on the Thai side of the border in Koh Kong and Siem Reap provinces. In the air, Thai L-19's, F-5's, and helicopters violated the airspace over Pailin, the Preah Vihear temples, and north of Koh Kong town eight times.

In particular, on 9 November warships and planes successively fired on the northwestern part of Koh Kong. At sea, Thai fishing vessels made 260 illegal incursions into our waters. However, thanks to their vigilance, last week our combatants carried out successive operations to sweep away the enemies. We cooperated with the Vietnamese Army and the militia force and put 102 enemy soldiers out of action, including 71 killed and 10 who surrendered. We seized an assortment of 80 weapons, 64 mines, and a quantity of military materiel.

## Thai Border Incursions

BK280515 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0417 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Text] Phnom Penh, 28 Nov (SPK) -- Between 18 and 24 November, two Thai planes operated in the sectors above Poipet and Konrieng located between 2 and 3 km inside Kampuchean territory.

At the same time, 74 entries made by Thai vessels into the sectors located 4 and 34 nautical miles from Koh Kong and Kaoh Tang Islands were recorded.

On land, the number of attacks made by Thailand was 43, of which 28 were directed against Komenh, Preah Vihear temples (Preah Vihear), Kop, Mak Hoeun, Toek Sap, Hill 230, Buo, Konrieng, Ta Sanh (Battambang), the border section of Route 56 (Pursat), and Hill 343 (Koh Kong).

During that week, 141 Khmer reactionaries were put out of action, and 54 rifles and a quantity of military equipment seized.

## Kompong Thom Battle Statistics

BK250755 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 25 Nov 83

[Recorded statement of Nguon Nhel, chairman of Kompong Thom Provincial Revolutionary Committee]

[Excerpt] During the past almost 5 years, our Armed Forces have cooperated with the Vietnamese volunteer army and killed 8256 enemy soldiers, wounded 275, and taken 886 prisoners. We persuaded 1,366 misled people to surrender and seized an assortment of 638 weapons.

VONADK INTERVIEWS KHIEU SAMPHAN ON UN SUPPORT

BK281351 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian  
2300 GMT 27 Nov 83

[Interview with CGDK Vice President Khieu Samphan by unnamed VONADK correspondent on  
27 November; place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Unnamed VONADK correspondent] After returning from the 38th UN General  
assembly session, what is the situation at the General Assembly?

[Khieu Samphan] This year's UN General Assembly session has shown a new development in  
the fact that the voices supporting our Kampuchean people's struggle to defend and safe-  
guard our nation and race and to ensure Kampuchea's survival as an independent, neutral,  
and nonaligned country have increased. The world has a better understanding of the  
victory of our Kampuchean people's struggle and is more vigorously supporting it. This  
atmosphere enveloped this year's UN General Assembly from the day the session opened  
until the end of the debate on the Kampuchean problem. This vigorous atmosphere of  
support compelled the Vietnamese enemy aggressors not to oppose our Democratic  
Kampuchea's seat at the United Nations as they had done in previous years.

[Correspondent] What did they do in previous years?

[Khieu Samphan] In the past, on the one hand, the Vietnamese sent letters to oppose our  
Democratic Kampuchea's seat. They either did this themselves or got their accomplices  
to do it. On the other hand, when the General Assembly examined the credentials  
committee's report, the Vietnamese always tried to alter the meaning of the report by  
asking the UN General Assembly to reject the credentials of our CGDK delegation.

This year, the Vietnamese neither sent letters nor proposed that the General Assembly  
reject our CGDK delegation's credentials. This year, the Vietnamese did not dare oppose  
our Democratic Kampuchea's seat because they clearly realized that, in general, the  
world has determined that the CGDK is the only legitimate government of Kampuchea.  
Among world opinion in general, there is not the slightest doubt on this question. As  
for the Vietnamese state authorities in Phnom Penh, they were set up by the Vietnamese  
with their bayonets and tanks.

[Correspondent] So, this year our Democratic Kampuchea's seat was not a problem. What  
about next year? Could this problem be raised again?

[Khieu Samphan] Next year, the Vietnamese enemy will have even less chance of opposing  
our Democratic Kampuchea's seat. If they dared to oppose it, no one would follow them.  
This means that we have increasingly pinned the Vietnamese down on the diplomatic front  
as well as on the battlefield; they are being bogged down.

[Correspondent] What is the situation of the international force that demands the  
Vietnamese aggressors withdraw their army from Kampuchea?

[Khieu Samphan] The international force that demands the Vietnamese aggressors with-  
draw their aggressor troops from Kampuchea is getting stronger than in previous years.  
This view clearly emerged during the general debate as well as during the one on the  
Kampuchean problem.

In the general debate, the Kampuchean problem was an important issue to which heads of  
state, prime ministers, and foreign ministers of various countries paid attention by  
pointing out that the Vietnamese act of aggression has created tension in Southeast Asia  
and the Asia-Pacific region, and is a source of tension in the world.



This year, people talked about the Kampuchean problem more than in previous years. Also, when people discussed the Kampuchean problem, they all talked about the withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea. Many countries directly used the word Vietnamese. To solve the Kampuchean problem, Vietnam must withdraw its aggressor troops from Kampuchea. This victory is becoming more apparent and stands out in world opinion. Vietnam, the Soviet Union, and their accomplices cannot change, divert, or cheat anyone. On this point we also pinned them down.

It has become increasingly difficult for Vietnam to find any of their accomplices to speak in their defense. This clearly emerged during the general debate on the Kampuchean problem. Representatives from various countries, one after another, demanded in their addresses that Vietnam withdraw all its forces from Kampuchea. As for the Vietnamese side, only the Soviet Union and its accomplices from five or six countries spoke in Vietnam's defense.

In conclusion, the international force supporting and assisting the Kampuchean people's struggle and demanding the Vietnamese withdrawal is gaining momentum. The international community increasingly believes that this force, combined with that of the Kampuchean people on the battlefield, will one day be able to compel the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors to withdraw their aggressor forces from Kampuchea.

Another aspect which reflects [passage indistinct] that our CGDK hosted to greet friendly countries attending the UN General Assembly were attended by more delegates than in previous years. Our CGDK delegation was among the delegations of countries [words indistinct] credentials. The chairman of the UN General Assembly also attended the reception.

In a situation in which we are fighting the Vietnamese enemy aggressors -- who have Soviet backing -- the fact that many friendly countries came to welcome and congratulate our delegation bears political significance. First, the world has determined that the CGDK is Kampuchea's only legitimate government, and it has no doubt about this. It is this Kampuchea -- which is struggling against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors -- which is the real Kampuchea, now and in the future. This is the world's opinion.

Second, the world is convinced that the Kampuchean people's struggle will certainly triumph; Vietnam will not be able to swallow Kampuchea. That is why those countries came to attend our delegation's reception. This political atmosphere surrounded the UN General Assembly from the day it convened until the end of the debate on the Kampuchean issue with the adoption, for the fifth time, of a resolution demanding that the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors withdraw all their aggressor troops from Kampuchea with 105 votes supporting it.

[Correspondent] Has the vice president any more opinions on the outcome of this year's UN General Assembly session?

[Khieu Samphan] The result of the 38th UN General Assembly session confirms the global situation of our Kampuchean people's struggle which is advancing in every field, while the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors are facing an impasse in every field -- on the battlefield of aggression in Kampuchea and in the international arena.

This result is also the reflection of the great national unity to increase the force fighting the Vietnamese enemy under every form. Friends near and far throughout the world applauded the fact that all Kampuchean national forces have joined together in the CGDK to wage a struggle against the Vietnamese enemy under every form. As for friends the world over, they are more vigorous in their assistance for the Kampuchean people's struggle.

Through this experience -- resulting from experience through flesh and sweat we achieved at the 38th UN General Assembly session -- our CGDK should unite even more, based on the Kuala Lumpur declarations which set it up. This outcome was also the result of the efforts of the ASEAN countries and all other friendly countries the world over. Our entire Kampuchean people would like to express, once again, our gratitude for this precious assistance. We are convinced that they will continue to support and assist our Kampuchean people's struggle until the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors withdraw all their troops from Kampuchea.

On the battlefields of aggression in Kampuchea, the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors are at an impasse. In Vietnam itself, they are facing an impasse. In the international arena, they are also facing an impasse. As for the Soviets, they have assisted Vietnam for many years but have been unable to extricate the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors from this impasse. They will not be able to do it in the future either. Therefore, the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors are completely at an impasse in every field. However, they have stubbornly persisted.

So far, there has been no sign to show that Vietnam is willing to withdraw its aggressor forces from Kampuchea. Therefore, our Kampuchean people are compelled to continue the struggle. [Words indistinct] the Vietnamese, their accomplices, and their Soviet masters will continue to carry out deceitful and tricky maneuvers -- military, political, diplomatic, and various other maneuvers. All of us must heighten our vigilance at all times. At the same time, we firmly believe that all peace- and justice-loving countries throughout the world will continue to firmly stand by the UN resolutions by continuing to demand that Hanoi Vietnamese withdraw all their aggressor troops from Kampuchea and let the Kampuchea people decide their own destiny themselves without any outside interference through an election and under UN supervision.

#### THAI PAPER REPORTS SRV TROOPS NEAR KAMPUCHEAN BORDER

BK240810 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 24 Nov 83 p 2

[Text] Vietnamese troop reinforcements have been sent to areas near the Thai-Kampuchean border, sparking fears that a new offensive may soon get underway, a military intelligence source told the BANGKOK POST yesterday. The source said Vietnamese troop reinforcements were reported at Thmar Puok district, Phum Yeang and Phum Soeng districts, about 18 km across the border opposite Ta Phraya District of Prachin Buri Province.

He claimed the reinforcements were North Vietnamese regulars from the Ninth Division, which reportedly led the assaults on the Nong Chan refugee camp last January and the Chamkar Kou camp, opposite the Thai village of Thap Siem, in April last year. The source also said that the reinforcements indicated that another dry season offensive may be planned.

One major target which may be attacked is the Ampil camp, controlled by Son Sann's Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF). The camp is opposite the Thai village of Ban Sa-ngae, which is about 20 km to the north of Ta Phraya town.

The source said other moves which have fired the offensive theory were the repair of major strategic roads damaged by recent floods, which apparently will facilitate the movement of troops and supplies to the border.

Highway 5, linking Poipet with Battambang, has been badly damaged by floods and repairs by civilians are now underway, the source added. He said the Khmers have been told that border trade will resume once the repairs are completed.

SAMAN VIGNAKET RECEIVES GDR WOMEN'S DELEGATION

BK231205 Vientiane KPL in English 0923 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Text] Vientiane, November 23 (KPL) -- Col-General Saman Vignaket, secretary of the party Central Committee, head of the organizing department of the party CC, on November 22, received here Roswita Hadrach, president of the controlling department of the GDR Democratic Women's League, who was accompanied by the Lao president of central mobilizing committee of the Lao Patriotic Women's Association, Khamphon Phimmaseng.

The secretary, S. Vignaket, on the occasion, highly appreciated the visit of the GDR women delegation which further stimulated the Lao women to gain more, greater achievements in their tasks. He added that the visit of the GDR women delegation not only contributed to the strengthening of friendship and solidarity between the two women organizations, but it will further tighten the existing friendship and solidarity relations between the two countries as well.

Col-General S. Vignaket expressed thanks to the party, government, people and women of the GDR for their precious support and assistance given to the Lao revolutionary cause.

In return, R. Hadrach thanked the secretary of the party Central Committee, S. Vignaket, and the Lao women for warm welcome and hospitality accorded to her delegation. She further appraised the active activities and effective contributions undertaken by Lao women in various fields in salutation of the first coming general congress of the LPWA.

The head of the GDR women delegation also reconfirmed to give further support and assistances to the Lao women in the national socialist construction tasks.

LEADERS SEND GREETINGS ON ALBANIAN NATIONAL DAY

BK300705 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Souphanouvong, president of state and chairman of Supreme People's Council of LPDR, on 28 November sent a joint greetings message to Enver Hoxha, first secretary of Albanian Workers Party [AWP] Central Committee, Ramiz Alia, chairman of Presidium of People's Assembly, and Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. Text of the message follows:

On the occasion of the 39th anniversary of Albania's National Day, on behalf of the LPRP Central Committee, the SPC, the Government of the LPDR, and the entire Lao people, we would like to convey warm salutations and best wishes to you, comrades, and through you, to the AWP Central Committee, the People's Assembly, the Council of Ministers of People's Socialist Republic of Albania, and the fraternal Albanian people.

Over the past 39 years of the defense and construction of the country under the leadership of the AWP with Comrade First Secretary Enver Hoxha as head, the Albanian people have covered tortuous roads of furious struggle and have scored great successes in the cause of national independence and sovereignty defense against all acts of interference of the imperialists and international reactionaries and in gradually improving the material and spiritual life of the Albanian people. We would like to hail the aforesaid glorious successes and consider those successes as our own.



Together with other countries in the Balkan peninsula and progressive and peace-loving countries in the world, Albania has strived to struggle to turn the Balkan region into a region of peace and cooperation and to contribute to the common struggle of various nations throughout the world for peace and security in Europe and the world. In light of the present tense, complicated, and dangerous international situation resulting from the bellicose policy of the U.S. imperialists and their associates, the concentration of massive forces of various nations all over the world to carry out a struggle for arms reduction and for an end to arms race is an urgently necessary matter since it could save the mankind from the disaster of extinction.

We highly appreciate the significant contribution made by the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the aforesaid cause of struggle for peace. We are satisfied with the fine friendship relations and cooperation between our two parties and states, which have been consolidated, promoted, and expanded with each passing day. We are convinced that the said relations and cooperation will be further enhanced on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism for the interests of our two peoples and for the cause of peace and socialism.

On this glorious occasion, we wish you, comrades, and the fraternal Albanian people successes in the implementation of the seventh 5-year plan as put forth by the Eighth AWP Congress and in marching forward to build socialism in the country.

May the friendship and militant solidarity between our two parties, states, and peoples of Laos and Albania be developed and strengthened with each passing day!

Further reports said that on the 39th National Day anniversary of Albania, on the same day, Comrade Phoun Sipaseut, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the LPDR, sent a greetings message to Comrade Reiz Malile, foreign affairs minister of Albania. In the message, Comrade Phoun Sipaseut wished the Albanian great success in implementing the resolutions of the Eighth AWP Congress to build advanced socialism in Albania.

#### SOUPHANOUVONG SENDS MESSAGE ON YUGOSLAV NATIONAL DAY

BK291500 Vientiane KPL in English 0917 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] Vientiane, November 29 (OANA-KPL) -- Souphanouvong, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, recently sent a message to Milka Spiljak, president of the Presidium of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, greeting the national day of Yugoslavia.

The message says: "On behalf of the government, the Lao people and on my own behalf, I have a great pleasure to address to you and to the people and Government of Yugoslavia my warmest congratulations and best wishes of happiness, good health and prosperity."

The Lao president finally wished for the strengthening of the relations of friendship between the two countries and peoples. Phoun Sipaseut, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the LPDR, also sent, on the same occasion, greetings to Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary of foreign affairs of Yugoslavia.

#### KAMPUCHEAN-CUBA ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS HELD

BK261510 Vientiane KPL in English 0929 GMT 26 Nov 83

[Text] Vientiane, November 26 (OANA-KPL) -- The committees for the economic, scientific and technical cooperation between Laos and Cuba yesterday held here their second session for the inter-governmental cooperation.

The cooperation committees of the two countries, during this session, reviewed all the projects of cooperation under the schemes of the two countries' economic, scientific and technical cooperation and reviewed the implementation of the resolutions of the first session which was held in Havana.

Leading the Lao delegation at the talks was Phao Bounnaphon, minister of transport and post and chairman of the Lao-Cuban Committee for the Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, and the Cuban side was led by Manuel Torres Muniz, vice-chairman of the State Committee for the Economic Cooperation With Abroad, [as received] and chairman of the Cuban-Lao Committee for the Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation.

The heads of the two delegations at the session gave emphasis on the fruitful cooperation between the two countries in the past and respectively denounced the attempts of the imperialists and particularly the Reagan administration in trying to create the war atmosphere in the world and condemned U.S. policy of aggression against the other countries, and especially the U.S. military invasion of Grenada which P. Bounnaphon in particular energetically denounced. Along with that he condemned the U.S. imperialists' attempts to install a puppet government in the island.

The two delegations also worked out cooperation plan for 1984 and 85. The session was held in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

#### DEPUTY EDUCATION MINISTER OUTLINES ACHIEVEMENTS

BK261549 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1000 GMT 13 Nov 83

[Interview with Deputy Minister of Education Outtama Chounlamani by a HENG NGAN [Newspaper correspondent -- recorded; date not given]

[Excerpt] [Question] Your Excellency Mr Deputy Minister of Education, following the implementation of the first state plan in the past 2 years, could you give me details of the number of vocational students in various fields who have completed intermediate and advanced courses both at home and abroad and are now serving in various state branches?

[Outtama Chounlamani] In the implementation of the first state plan for economic and social development, in particular the 5-year plan of the Ministry of Education, over the past year or more during which the programs for the 1981-83 and 1982-83 academic years were executed, we have scored numerous achievements in the educational sphere. Speaking about vocational training in various fields, our objective is to turn out technicians, statisticians and skilled workers who can efficiently carry out the task of socialist transformation and construction in our country. Over the past 2 years, a total number of 3,171 vocational students have graduated from training courses both at home and abroad. Of these, 1,130 completed advanced courses, 1,089 intermediate courses, and courses, and 952 skilled labor courses. Some of those students who have completed their studies abroad have returned home. We have appropriately assigned them to various positions in many ministries and production services in accordance with their specialized training.

[Question] Could you explain the principles, regulations and conditions in sending students to study abroad?

[Outtama Chounlamani] With reference to the regulations on the standards and principles in selecting students for attending vocational and university-level courses in foreign countries as stipulated in Instruction No 816 /SSSP/ dated 16 March 1979, and to other regulations adopted by the Ministry of Education, at present we have set up the following criteria for student selection:

**A. General Conditions**

1. Children of the Lao people of all tribes who are Lao citizens;
2. Children of state employees, cadres, workers, army men, policemen, and laboring people who are attached to various ministries, departments, units and services throughout the country;
3. Students who have completed formal secondary education and vocational education in various fields from schools in the country and abroad;
4. Students who have (?not) completed their education in capitalist countries but are now making contributions to the country.

**B. Specific conditions for studying abroad .**

1. Students from the student ranks must be at least 17 years old and not more than 27 years old; and from cadre ranks must not be at least 20 years old and not more than 30 years old. This condition does not apply to those persons who are on study tour programs, or attend short courses and supplementary training courses, or conduct some research projects.
2. They must complete secondary-level cultural education at grade 3 [mo sam] or senior high school grade 3 [mo sam]. If they have completed other courses, such as vocational training or teacher training courses, they must also have cultural education backgrounds. As for cadres with specialized subjects, they can further study in their specialized fields. For example, intermediate agricultural cadres can continue their study in advanced agricultural courses, and intermediate-level electricians in advanced electrical courses.
3. They must possess good qualifications, cherish the new regime, be willing to serve the new regime after the completion of their study, and hate the old regime. They must be faithful to our organization, and enthusiastic in obeying discipline. They must command the trust of the higher level and the affection of friends and colleagues. They must be diligent in carrying out all tasks.
4. Their biographies must be truly clean and trustworthy with supportive credentials from the local administrations or the offices they are attached to.
5. Their health must be good. They must not have any contagious diseases and must not be deaf or blind.

**NATIONAL TV STATION TO BEGIN REGULAR BROADCASTS**

BK281318 Vientiane KPL in English 0934 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Text] Vientiane, November 28 (OANA-KPL) -- The Lao National Television Station will start broadcasting regular programs on the coming national day (December 2), recently said the head of the National Television Station, Bounmek Phengsavann.

In implementing the decree of the Council of Ministers concerning the television station work, the head of the Lao TV station added that the preparation and installation of essential equipments for broadcasting programs on the 8th national anniversary are nearly finished.

He also talked of the appreciation of the assistance on television broadcasting network given by the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Soviet Union, Hungary, GDR, and other friendly countries.



POLAND'S STEFAN OLSZOWSKI CALLS ON PHICHAJ

BK300954 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski and a party of nine members yesterday at 1500 called on Deputy Prime Minister Phichai Rattakun at Government House. The group was accompanied by Deputy Director General of the Protocol Department Niphon Sathaphon. The Polish delegation is visiting Thailand at the invitation of the Foreign Ministry.

The deputy prime minister exchanged views with the Polish foreign minister on strengthening bilateral relations in the field of trade, science and technology. They also discussed plans to hold a joint Thai-Polish meeting on trade cooperation early next year. The deputy prime minister reiterated Thailand's policy of friendship with all countries desiring peace. Concerning ASEAN-Indochina relations, the deputy prime minister said a complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea would solve the problem.

GUINEA-BISSAU FOREIGN MINISTER HOLDS TALKS

BK300951 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] Thailand and Guinea-Bissau will promote bilateral cooperation after diplomatic ties are established between the two countries. The issue was raised when Guinea-Bissau's foreign minister, Fidelis Cabral de Almada, paid a courtesy call on Deputy Prime Minister Buntheng Thongsawat at Government House early this week. The two ministers shared the same viewpoints that after the two countries have established diplomatic representatives in each other's country, bilateral cooperation should be increased, especially in the field of economy, science, technology and culture. At present Guinea-Bissau regularly orders rice from Thailand.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ANNOUNCES SITTHI TRIP TO U.S.

BK300948 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] According to Director General of the Foreign Ministry's Information Department Saowanit Khongsiri, Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila will visit the United States early next month to sign an extradition agreement between the United States and Thailand. The foreign minister will also hold talks with high-level U.S. Government officials on matters of common interests.

FLIGHTS OF SOVIET SPY PLANES FROM VIETNAM CLAIMED

BK300239 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 30 Nov 83 p 6

[Text] Soviet spy planes are making regular sorties of this region from the strategic Cam Ranh Bay naval base in Vietnam, according to Singapore Foreign Minister S. Dhanabalan.

In an interview with THE SINGAPORE MONITOR, he said that the planes were probably either TU-95 Bear-Ds or TU-95 Bear-Fs. He declined to say whether they made daily flights or where they went.

"But there are fairly well documented intelligence reports that they (the Soviets) do use Cam Ranh Bay as a base from which their planes fly out over the South China Sea," he said.

"I can't tell you details. But obviously these planes that are taking off regularly from Cam Ranh Bay are not just flying around on test flights. They are out on missions."

The facilities at the American-built Vietnamese base of Cam Ranh Bay, according to intelligence reports, have come under Soviet control in return for the assistance the Russians are giving Vietnam.

It is believed that there are areas at Cam Ranh Bay which have become off-limits to all but high-ranking Vietnamese personnel. Danang, in the north where much of the Vietnamese Navy is concentrated, is used as the staging area for joint anti-submarine training exercises with elements of the Soviet Navy.

The TU-95 Bear-D and Bear-F are both long-range, propeller-driven aircraft with considerable payload potentials to accommodate the largest air-to-surface missiles and radars.

Mr Dhanabalan also said that ASEAN would decide next week whether to resume its regular dialogue meeting with Australia, suspended last month over Canberra's refusal to co-sponsor the regional group's resolution at the United Nations on the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea. Foreign ministers of ASEAN will decide on the question at their one-day meeting in Jakarta on Monday. Dhanabalan said: "We will be discussing this matter next week in Jakarta to decide whether we should make any firm decision on the resumption of dialogue or wait until there are further developments." He leaves for the Indonesian capital on Sunday.

Other points made by Dhanabalan:

-- ASEAN's decision to postpone its dialogue with Australia was an action taken on consensus.

-- There are indications that the nucleus of the third group against Vietnamese occupation is beginning to be formed by the Sihanoukists.

-- Singapore does not see any useful purpose being served by the coalition government setting up diplomatic missions in Singapore or the other ASEAN countries.

#### Paper Comments on Flights

BK300309 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 30 Nov 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Soviet 'Bears' Are Escalating Pacific Tension"]

[Text] The report from Singapore, though official, that two types of Soviet long-range aircraft are flying out of Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam is nothing new. Thai intelligence first reported, as early as a year ago, that the Vietnamese Government has practically ceded the naval and air bases of Cam Ranh Bay and Danang to the Soviet Union and the facilities there are being fully exploited by the Soviet Union. It is also known that certain areas of these two bases are off-limits to Vietnamese. What is new in this report is that the planes using Cam Ranh Bay are Bear-D and Bear-F.

The Soviet Union's "Bear Class" aircraft are long-range penetration reconnaissance planes which can also be used as long-range bombers carrying air-to-surface missiles. The other long-range plane the Soviet Union has is MIG-25 or the "Foxbat" which can double as a fighter bomber and is capable of flying short distances at three times the speed of sound. Until now, these kinds of planes have not been heard of being stationed outside the Soviet Union -- not even in Eastern Europe. In Asia they were stationed in various locations north of the Soviet Union's principal military base in Vladivostok.

Until the use of the Vietnamese military bases from at least the beginning of this year, it was the Soviet Navy which was reconnoitering the Indian Ocean and the South China Sea. The air reconnaissance of this area was done by P-3 Orion planes flying out of the American bases in Diego Garcia, in the middle of the Indian Ocean, and out of the Clark Air Force Base in the Philippines. They were backed up to some extent by Orions belonging to the Australian Air Force flying out of Butterworth in Malaysia.

There are several implications of a strategic nature but one thing we can be sure of is that it has changed the military picture of western Pacific. From a narrower point of view the danger to member countries of ASEAN and to Japan are greatly heightened. The Straits of Malacca, Lombok and Sunda are of great strategic importance to ASEAN although normally they are only talked of as the lifeline to Japan. Everybody knows that at any given time a large number of Soviet naval vessels escorted by submarines are plying the Indian Ocean, the South China Sea and the Sea of Japan. If one adds the "Bear Class" aircraft to these naval forces, it is easy to understand that the Soviet Union has a complete grip on the reconnaissance of East Asian waters.

Since World War II, the U.S. 7th Fleet has had a monopoly over the Pacific Ocean until it was broken a few years ago by the Soviet Union operating out of its Pacific naval bases. During the past few years it has steadily beefed up both its naval and air strength in the Pacific Ocean and the United States has to concede that its power in the Pacific has been greatly eroded. Naturally, this has made Japan rethink her own strategy since the U.S. has been pushing that country to patrol waters to the extent of 1,000 miles from the homeland. But actually it is the concern of all countries littoral on the western Pacific since a superpower confrontation in this area will be an ill wind that blows nobody any good.

#### ARMY TO STOP SOVIET TV INTERFERENCE FROM LAOS

BK300245 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 30 Nov 83 p 1

[Text] The Army will thrash out measures to stop television programmes from a Soviet station in Vientiane, Laos from interfering into Thai airwave in the northeast, a senior military officer said yesterday.

Assistant Army Chief-of-Staff Lt Gen Chutal Saengthawip said the airwave from the Soviet station in Laos was so strong that it could be received by television viewers in several northeastern provinces.

#### KRIANGSAK CHAMANAN POSTPONES VISIT TO HANOI

BK270416 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 27 Nov 83 p 1

[Text] The House Foreign Affairs Committee has decided to postpone its scheduled visit to Vietnam by about one or two weeks, committee chairman Gen Kriangsak Chamanan said yesterday.

The former prime minister said he would notify the Vietnamese Embassy tomorrow about the postponement which, he explained, would allow him enough time to prepare for the trip following his recent return from abroad.

The committee had planned to visit Hanoi from November 30 to December 7. The new date has yet to be fixed.

Gen Kriangsak said that he also would like to remain in the country on the occasion of his majesty the king's birthday on December 5 to express his loyalty to the king.

He said the trip to Vietnam would enable the House committee to hear Hanoi's views on the Kampuchean problem and explore means to break the stalemate.



He said he hoped the trip would not be futile and the committee would not return empty-handed. He insisted that the trip was in no way contradictory to government policy on Kampuchea as his National Democracy Party is in the same coalition government. He also assured that the committee would not visit Phnom Penh as suggested by the Foreign Ministry. "I will not do anything foolish and they (Foreign Ministry) need not tell me about this," said the general.

In his opinion, Gen Kriangsak said he found both Hanoi and ASEAN were willing to talk to settle the Kampuchean problem, but they differed on how the talks should be held. "One party wants the dialogue to be held under an international forum while the other wants regional talks," he noted. He also suggested that the government separate political and trade issues in dealing with Hanoi.

Meanwhile, Vietnam's Deputy Foreign Minister Ha Van Lau said on Friday that he found ASEAN's policy on Kampuchea more flexible and added that Vietnam was ready to have a dialogue with ASEAN either on a bilateral or the so-called "five plus two" basis for the interest, peace and security of the region. The "five plus two" proposal, which calls for talks between the ASEAN five on one side and Vietnam and Laos on the other side, was initiated about two years ago during talks between Malaysian Foreign Minister Ghazali Shafie and his Vietnamese counterpart, Nguyen Co Thach.

Lau said both National Security Council Secretary-General Prasong Sunsi and himself had agreed at a meeting earlier this week that both sides should continue to keep the door open for negotiations. Lau reiterated Vietnam's insistence on maintaining its troops in Kampuchea as long as the "Chinese threat" exists.

#### GENERAL HAN, OTHER OFFICERS TRANSFERRED

BK260743 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 26 Nov 83 p 3

[Text] General Han Linanon has been transferred from his position of chief of staff of the Supreme Commander to the Office of the Permanent Defence Secretary.

The former commander of the Fourth Army Region told reporters yesterday that his transfer was effective retroactively from November 21 by virtue of a Royal Command. He is succeeded by Lt-Gen Sathian Siriwirot, who was attached to the Army.

Gen Han said that it not necessary for the Royal Command to be announced publicly because the transfer involved only four military officers.

General Han's disclosure ended weeklong rumours about his shaky position as chief of staff officers of Supreme Commander General Athit Kamlang-ek, a post which he had taken up on October 1. Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon earlier this week hinted at Gen Han's imminent transfer while Gen Athit remained tight-lipped and refused to discuss the issue with reporters.

Asked how he felt about his new position at the Office of the Permanent Defence Secretary, a post generally regarded as inactive, Gen Han said that he was satisfied with the transfer "so that I will have something to do." He added that he hoped to see Gen Athit when he assumes his new post.

A few days earlier, Gen Han told reporters that he wouldn't mind being transferred from the Supreme Command because he had nothing to do.

His outspokenness and uncompromising stand on this year's constitutional amendment controversy, especially the proposal to allow government officials to hold political posts, put Gen Han on a collision course with top army officers who favour the amendments.

The other two officers transferred were: Air Marshal Thuanthong Yotawut, Air Force assistant chief of staff for intelligence, as assistant chief of staff for operations of the Supreme Command and Air Vice Marshal Phaithun Tobunmi, advisor of the Air Force, as Air Force assistant chief of staff for intelligence.

#### Han Comments on New Post

BK291540 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 26 Nov 83 pp 1, 12

[Text] General Han Linanon told reporters at the National Assembly on the afternoon of 25 November that he had not been informed in advance about the order transferring him from his position of chief of staff of the Supreme Commander's Office to the Office of the Permanent Defense Secretary. The order was effective as of 21 November.

Asked about his being transferred twice in a period of less than 2 months, Gen Han said: "There has not been any conflict. My superior feels I would fit the new post. I am happy with this transfer. I was about to ask for it."

Asked if he would have any work to do in his new post, he replied: "The permanent defense secretary told me that he had some work for me to do. I do not think I will have any problems. The Office of the Permanent Defense Secretary has a lot of work, although some people might say it is a graveyard."

Gen Han added: "A capable person must be able to find something to do so he can serve the country better."

Asked about the transfer of Gen Han, Deputy Defense Minister Air Chief Marshal Phaniang Kantarat said: "As far as I know, the prime minister arranged the transfer order himself. There is no need to announce it publicly."

Regarding the report on the transfer of Major Pathomphong Kesonsuk, a former aide of Gen Han, from the 4th Army Region to Bangkok, the deputy defense minister said Maj Pathomphong will remain with the 4th Army Region and cannot be transferred without approval from the army commander.

#### Aides Transferred

BK290225 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 29 Nov 83 p 3

[Text] Three military officers, all strong supporters of former Fourth Army Region commanding General Han Linanon, have been moved out of the south and given non-combatative posts elsewhere, well-informed military sources disclosed.

Col Sarot Ropbarmung, commander of the Fifth Division's 2nd Infantry Battalion, who led government troops in the seizure of a major communist stronghold in Khao Chong Chang, Surat Thani Province last year, has been assigned to a new post as instructor at the Lop Buri Special Warfare Centre.

Col Suphan Saengphan, chief of the Fourth Army Region's Civilian Affairs, has been moved to a post at the Army Communications Department. Fourth Army Region Operation Division Chief Col Charimet Subannot, meanwhile, has been transferred to become chief of the Scientific Division.

#### FINANCE MINISTRY ANNOUNCES TAX ADJUSTMENTS

BK291008 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 29 Nov 83 pp 1, 32

[Excerpt] The Finance Ministry last night announced a wide-ranging package of tax adjustments to plug a shortfall in revenue of 9,000 million baht for the 1984 fiscal year.

The announcement for all the measures, except for a travel exit tax, becomes effective today.

Finance Minister Sommai Huntrakun said the package was aimed at collecting nine billion baht -- money needed to prevent a huge deficit in the 1984 budget.

Finance Minister Sommai Huntrakun told newsmen at a press conference yesterday that the new tax adjustments had been published in the ROYAL GAZETTE and would be effective as of today.

The package included an adjustment of excise tax and business taxes, a reduction in personal income tax as well as imposing a new travel tax on Thais and foreign residents leaving the country.

#### ATHIT ON MILITARY FORCES TO KEEP INTERNAL PEACE

BK290329 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Text] The Army is ready to send special military forces to wipe out influential people and dark influences in any provinces where the provincial police cannot control the situation. This was confirmed by Supreme Commander General Athit Kamlang-ek, who is concurrently commander in chief of the Army. Gen Athit said that a special force named Surasi is now operating in the southern province of Prachuap Khirikhan to suppress illegal log cutting and mining and smuggling of contraband goods along the coast and borderline. The supreme commander said the operation of Surasi force have so far been quite successful. Gen Athit said he has ordered all military men strictly abide by the prime minister's order No 66/2523 aimed at acquiring national security. In this connection, the commander of each army region has to regularly inspect areas under his responsibility. Crime suppression centers have also been set up to crack down on criminals under joint operations between the police and military officers.

#### 8 VILLAGERS WOUNDED FROM SRV BORDER SHELLINGS

BK300249 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 30 Nov 83 p 3

[Text] Eight Thai villagers were injured from shellings by Vietnamese troops which fell on the Thai border at Khlongyai District in the eastern province of Trat last Saturday, according to a report reaching Bangkok yesterday.

Deputy Trat Governor Mr Wirawat Khomsawet said two separate round of shellings were fired by Vietnamese troops between 5 am and 1 pm and landed inside the Thai border at Ban Chaklak and Ban Hat Lek in Khlongyai District. Eight people in the two villages were injured and one of them, identified as Mrs Yakae Bunchuai, was reportedly in critical condition.

The deputy governor said Thai military forces attached to Chantaburi-Trat Unit at the eastern border retaliated with the shelling of mortars into the Kampuchean side. He said the spot from where the shellings were fired was a stronghold of the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin regime opposite Khlongyai District.

Another report from Aranyaprathet, meanwhile, said Khmer Rouge guerrillas on Monday shelled a Vietnamese base at Phnom Mak Hoeun and road Route 5 opposite the Thai border village of Ban Khlong nam Sai.

Khmer Rouge guerrillas started the shelling from 11 pm on Monday, the report said, adding that Vietnamese forces retaliated with artillery, mortars and RPG rocket launchers.

The exchange of gunfire continued until yesterday morning at 7 am but casualties on both sides were not known, the report said.



PHAM VAN DONG SUPPORTS ANDROPOV STATEMENT

BK300629 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] VNA is authorized to make public the following statement by Comrade Pham Van Dong, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, concerning the 24 November statement of Comrade Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium:

The Reagan administration's frantic effort to carry out its plan for the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe in defiance of the aspirations for peace of the people in that region, as well as in defiance of the good will of the Soviet Union and other countries in the socialist community, is a challenge not only to the European people but also to all mankind. This act -- together with the ruthless U.S. interventions and aggressions against the independence, sovereignty, and security of the peoples of the countries in the Middle East, Central America, the Caribbean, southern Africa, and many other parts of the world -- exposes the extremely bellicose nature of the U.S. imperialists. It has also caused an extremely serious situation which directly threatens the peace and security of the Soviet Union and socialist community in particular and of the Western European countries and people throughout the world in general.

Together with progressive mankind, the Vietnamese people vehemently condemn and resolutely oppose the policy of arms race and war provocation of the United States. The 24 November statement of Comrade Andropov is a sharp answer to the obstinate attitude of the United States. It also exposes to the world that the United States has used the negotiations and its deceitful peace offers to cover up its actual scheme, that is, to intensify the arms race to upset the strategic military balance and Europe, thus placing mankind before the danger of a nuclear holocaust.

The countermeasures expounded in Comrade Andropov's statement are totally correct, essential, and timely to ensure peace and security for the Soviet Union and the socialist community, as well as for other countries. The Communist Party, government and people of Vietnam fully support that statement.

Together with the fraternal peoples of Laos and Kampuchea, the Vietnamese people are determined to frustrate all schemes and acts of hostility of the imperialist and hegemonist forces and struggle for a Southeast Asia of peace, stability, and cooperation so as to contribute to the preservation of world peace. The U.S. imperialists can no longer do what they want to do. The vast and powerful peace and revolutionary forces are fully capable of repulsing and frustrating the U.S. scheme of war provocation. It is certain that peace -- the common asset of mankind -- will be firmly preserved.

NGUYEN HUU THO RECEIVES SOVIET VETERANS' GROUP

BK281633 Hanoi VNA in English 1612 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 28 -- Nguyen Huu Tho, vice-president of the State Council and chairman of the National Assembly, received at the Presidential Palace here this afternoon a delegation of the Soviet War Veterans Committee.

The delegation, led by I.S. Katuskin, vice-chairman of the committee, is making a friendship visit at the invitation of the Vietnamese Ministry of Disabled Soldiers and Social Affairs.

Vice-President Nguyen Huu Tho said he highly valued the committee's activities in joining peace-loving forces in protesting against war and the arms race, helping the Soviet youth and Armed Forces to promote the tradition of heroism, and encouraging Soviet war veterans to do their best in the building of communism, thus contributing to the maintenance of world peace.

Nguyen Huu Tho reaffirmed the support of the party, state, people and Armed Forces of Vietnam for the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and for President Yuriy Andropov's recent statement aimed at easing world tension, firmly defending peace and warding off the danger of a new war.

During its stay in Vietnam, the delegation paid tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum and visited the late president's home and office. It had working sessions with Song Hao, the host minister. The delegation toured a number of economic and cultural establishments of the host ministry and attended a meeting arranged by Vietnamese war veterans to welcome the Soviet guests.

#### NHAN DAN ON PRC'S 'THREE WORLDS' THEORY, PART I

BK291355 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 28 Nov 83

["Part I" of 28 November NHAN DAN article by (Le Tinh): "China's Scheme Against the Third World"]

[Text] While in Japan to tighten collusion with the militarists, Hu Yaobang talked about friendship with the Third World. What is the Third World? At present, this term chiefly defines the developing countries whose peoples were once dominated for centuries by colonialism and imperialism. Most of these countries are in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, where for the past 5 centuries the colonialists and imperialists have not stopped for a single moment their exploitation of all the local natural and labor resources.

Today these countries remain the source of natural resources and labor and the most important market coveted by old and new colonialisms as well as by Chinese expansionism and hegemonism. Geographically, the Third World lies wholly in the Southern Hemisphere where transoceanic routes vital to the world economy are concentrated, such as the Suez Canal, the Malacca Straits, the Cape of Good Hope, and the Persian Gulf.

Since World War II, virtually all the continental colonies in Asia, Africa, and Latin America have gained independence at different levels. There are 126 developing countries that account for almost four-fifths of the UN members and for over 70 percent of the world's population. Thus, economically or geographically and politically or militarily, the Third World is of the greatest strategic significance.

Formerly, the founders of Marxism-Leninism attached great importance to the colonial nations; their importance is certainly valid today. In the interest of a counter-revolutionary global strategy, modern capitalist and imperialist policies hold that whoever controls the Third World will rule the world. Both the imperialists and the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists seek to win over the Third World in furtherance of their interests.

The geographical concept of the Third World came into existence in the West early in the 1960's, when the trend of sitting on the fence without joining any side was developing there. People talked about the Third World in biased directions to suit their position of opposition to the Soviet Union or socialism, or to the so-called two blocs.

The danger was that Maoism, with its truly opportunist nature, grabbed at this term like a blind cat getting hold of a fried fish, and enthusiastically developed it into a doctrine -- the three-world doctrine. It was no coincidence that Maoism revered a concept borrowed from the West and considered it a genuine national policy for external affairs. As early as August 1946, Mao made public the thought that there exists between the Soviet Union and the United States an intermediary zone where these two countries are in contest. He said: Between the United States and the Soviet Union there is an extremely large intermediary zone in which there are many capitalist countries, colonies, and semicolonies of European Asia, and Africa. The U.S. reactionaries cannot attack the Soviet Union unless they crush these countries.

Everyone still remembers that before starting World War II, the ferocious beast Hitler loudly proclaimed that there was a Lebensraum between Germany and the Soviet Union, and before reneging on the bilateral treaty with his attack on the Soviet Union, Hitler had included virtually all of Europe into this Lebensraum and taken by force all of the countries there.

In the early 1960's, when opposition to the Soviet Union was started, Maoism still embraced the concept of the intermediary zone between the two superpowers and at the same time held that this intermediary zone included the countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America as well as the developed capitalist countries, with the exception of the United States and the Soviet Union. In the early 1970's, when the Beijing reactionaries openly began to side with the U.S. imperialists against the Soviet Union, they, in releasing a smokescreen to conceal their dirty faces, officially promoted various theories to explain the world situation in accordance with the three-world doctrine.

The newspaper HONGQI, said in its November 1972 issue: Between China and the two superpowers -- the United States and the Soviet Union -- there are two large intermediary zones. The countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America belong to the first and the second consists of the key capitalist countries of both the West and the East, excluding the United States and the Soviet Union. The newspaper continued: The contradictions between the two superpowers and the Third World countries cannot fail to grow increasingly more intense. China, being a developing country, belongs to the Third World.

On 4 February 1974, Mao Zedong defined the three-world doctrine with only one brief, precise statement: In my opinion, the United States and the Soviet Union are of the First World. The intermediary forces such as Japan, Europe, and Canada, for instance, belong to the Second. The Third World is very large; it includes, except for Japan, all of Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

That was all. Mao's notorious so-called three-world doctrine was described so briefly even though it contains extremely perfidious political designs. It must be said further that Mao referred to both capitalist Western Europe and socialist Eastern Europe simply as 'Europe.' Naturally, he wanted to encourage the socialist East European countries to side with the capitalist imperialist countries against the Soviet Union. Obviously, be it under Mao or Deng, the Chinese reactionaries can never achieve this. Nevertheless, it can be seen that the three-world doctrine is the core of Beijing's counterrevolutionary global strategy.

Great Han chauvinism seeks to establish its political hegemony worldwide by presenting the three-world doctrine as a theoretical system based on Marxism-Leninism. This is a farce poorly directed by Deng Xiaoping, in which he distorts a scientific doctrine and a revolutionary truism to set up the foundation for an unscientific and counter-revolutionary theory. For instance, he said thoughtlessly that Marx and Lenin and even Engels themselves were those who laid the theoretical foundation for the three-world doctrine which he only developed and employed in a creative manner. It is indeed true that nothing more preposterous can be invented in this world.



No matter how many superpowers it is purportedly targeted against, China's three-world doctrine has been basically spearheaded against the bastion of peace and socialism in the world, namely, the Soviet Union and the socialist community. This spearhead, in the hands of Deng Xiaoping, has been honed to many times its former sharpness. One of Beijing's primary political designs under this doctrine is to infiltrate and win over the Third World and to use it as a tool against its adversaries -- first of all, the Soviet Union. Or, as AFRIQUE-ASIA magazine put it in a recent issue, China's scheme is to use the Third World countries as a catapult to reach a position of world supremacy.

Heavily tinged with the extremist peasant viewpoint and denying the leading role of the working class, Maoism once extolled the Third World's position to the skies. Beijing bragged that the socialist camp had no decisive effect that the entire revolutionary cause of the international proletariat would ultimately change according to the revolutionary struggle of the peoples in this region. Later, Beijing went so far as absolutizing the Third World, contending that it was the center of the world revolutionary storm, the world countryside which encircled the world cities -- implying the Soviet Union and other rich countries.

At that time, after a long night under the dark yoke of domination, various Third World nations were being awakened to a sense of mastery and eagerly turning toward revolution in the same manner as burning sand absorbs rainwater. Under such circumstances, the pseudorevolutionary rhetoric of Maoism succeeded in deceiving a number of credulous people. Later on, when Mao's hegemonistic ambitions reached their peak of absurdity and gave rise to -- as Mao put it -- nothing less than a total civil war which was the Cultural Revolution, Maoist organizations with the mission of deifying Mao's thought began to spring up like poisonous mushrooms throughout the world. It is estimated that over 100 Beijing-paid Maoist groups were set up, each with its own apparatus and press service.

Now that the revolutionary veneer of Maoism has cracked, its treacherous dark heart has been fully exposed, and the Maoist idol has completely collapsed right in its Mecca, Maoist groups elsewhere have also fallen like autumn leaves. Some gave up the ghost; some degenerated into terrorist, business, or extortionist organizations; many also turned downright anti-Maoist. The Maoist hegemonistic scheme against the world, especially the Third World, has thus been dealt a devastating blow. The disturbances caused by the international Red Guards have smeared Beijing with an indelible stain throughout the world, especially the Third World.

In the late 1970's, to please U.S. imperialism, Beijing quietly downgraded the role of the Third World, totally abstaining from touching on the great significance of the national liberation movement in the anti-imperialist struggle, and temporarily shelving a strategic demand of the three-world doctrine; namely, drawing the Third World into China's orbit. At that time, China's relations with the Third World were quite tenuous and cool. Beijing only rolled out the red carpet for or exchanged cordial visits with notoriously pro-U.S. militarists in the Third World.

The criterion applied by Beijing in its policy regarding the Third World was to shake hands with anyone who opposed the Soviet Union -- the stronger the opposition, the warmer the handshake. That was why Pinochet, Mobutu, As-Sadat, and Numayri all became honor guests of Zhongnanhai. Beijing has even secretly entertained relations with South Africa and Israel. It has shamelessly defended the crimes of the colonialists who once ruthlessly exploited the Third World peoples, unabashedly claiming that these were the mistakes of the powers and that these countries are now correcting their mistakes by cooperating with and giving aid to the Third World.

Meanwhile, Beijing has ceaselessly slandered the Soviet Union, Vietnam, and Cuba and sought to tarnish their prestige in the Third World. To promote its collusion with the United States at any price, Beijing has unhesitatingly cast aside important demands of the peoples of the Third World countries.

Obviously, never before has Beijing's face as a betrayer of the national liberation revolution and of the Third World been as clearly exposed to mankind as it is now. Many Third World countries which once misplaced their trust in China are now strongly and unequivocally condemning it.

#### NHAN DAN EDITORIAL HAILS ALBANIA'S NATIONAL DAY

OW281059 Hanoi VNA in English 0656 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 28 -- "The communists and the entire people of Vietnam will do all they can to promote their close friendship and comprehensive cooperation with the Albanian communists and people," says NHAN DAN in an editorial today marking the 39th national day of Albania.

The daily of the Communist Party of Vietnam says:

"The Vietnamese people greatly rejoice at the growth of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the considerable achievements recorded by the fraternal Albanian people in all fields over the past 39 years. The peoples of Vietnam and Albania are bound to each other by time-honored ties of solidarity, friendship and mutual support. The Vietnamese people have enjoyed consistent and strong support from the party, the government and the people of Albania in their past war of resistance to U.S. aggression, for national salvation, and in the current struggle against Chinese expansionism and hegemonism.

"The Vietnamese people highly value the warm sentiments and valuable support given by Comrade Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Albanian Workers Party, to Vietnam's revolutionary cause, which finds vivid demonstrations in his statement of May 10, 1982."

NHAN DAN quotes Enver Hoxha as stating that "in whatever circumstances, even in the most difficult moments, the Albanian Workers Party has always sided with the Vietnamese people in their patriotic fight against imperialism. The Albanian party and people have condemned and are condemning China for conducting armed provocations against Vietnam. China is pursuing a hostile policy not toward Vietnam alone. It is working hand in glove with all international reactionary forces to enslave other nations."

The paper goes on:

"The Albanian party's vehement condemnation of the genocidal Pol Pot clique, Beijing's flunkey, and Albania's official recognition of the People's Republic of Kampuchea have been a great and valuable support to the just cause of the Kampuchean people and the three Indochinese countries as a whole."

"The Vietnamese people sincerely thank the party, the government and the people of Albania for their warm feelings, support and assistance," NHAN DAN says. It wishes the close solidarity and friendship between Vietnam and Albania further enhancement in the interests of the two peoples and of peace and socialism.

#### SRV SENDS GREETINGS ON YUGOSLAVIA'S REPUBLIC DAY

BK281617 Hanoi VNA in English 1604 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 28 -- Vietnamese state leaders have sent greetings to the Yugoslav state and Federal Assembly leaders on the 40th Republic Day of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

The messages from President of the State Council Truong Chinh, chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong and President of the National Assembly Nguyen Huu Tho respectively to President of the Presidium of the S.F.R.Y. Milka Spiljak, President of the Federal Executive Council Milka Planinc, and President of the Federal Assembly Vojo Srzentic, wish further consolidation and development of friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and Yugoslavia in the interests of the two peoples, for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress in the world.

On this occasion, Minister for Foreign Affairs Nguyen Co Thach has sent a message of greeting to his Yugoslav counterpart, Lazar Mojsov.

#### SRV CELEBRATES SOLIDARITY WITH PALESTINIAN PEOPLE

##### Nhan Dan Voices Support

BK291006 Hanoi VNA in English 0852 GMT 29 Nov.83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 29 -- On the International Day for Solidarity with the Palestinian People, NHAN DAN today renews the Vietnamese people's support for the Palestinian people's just struggle under the invincible banner of the PLO.

The paper denounces the United States for sending troops to directly interfere in Lebanon, attacking the Lebanese patriotic and progressive forces who have all along united with the PLO against the Israeli aggressors. It expresses deep regrets over the present bloody conflict among the Palestinian resistance forces, saying that it would weaken the unity of the Palestinian people and of the Arab forces against the imperialists, and would at the same time create the danger of split within the PLO at a time when the United States and Israel are increasing their attack against the national movement of the Arab peoples. The recent unfortunate events go against the Palestinian people's desire and national interests and are creating a dangerous situation which is only beneficial to the U.S. imperialists, the Zionists and other reactionary forces in the region.

The paper continues:

In their long resistance, the Palestinian people have had to confront numerous and very big difficulties and trials. The present difficult and complicated situation is just an instance of the pitfalls and zigzags which the Palestinian revolution has undergone. On the other hand, the bitter trials such as these have brought into greater relief the Palestinian people's resilience and courage. The liberation struggle of more than four million Palestinians is radiating with justice and completely conforms with the trend of world revolution. The whole Palestinian community, inside as well as outside the Arab occupied territories, who are not resigned to be driven from their country as refugees and to endure indefinitely the Zionists' cruel domination, are resolutely supporting the fighting banner of the PLO with the common single goal: To regain the right to self-determination, including the right to return to their homeland and establish an independent Palestinian state of their own.

##### Pham Van Dong's Greetings

BK291728 Hanoi VNA in English 1527 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 29 -- Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers, sent a message of greetings Monday to Javier Perez de Cuellar, U.N. secretary general, and Massamba Sarre, chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, on the International Day for Solidarity With the Palestinian People (Nov 29).



The message says:

"Together with progressive mankind, the Vietnamese people warmly welcome the International Day for Solidarity With the Palestinian People, considering it a major encouragement and support to a people who has suffered much sacrifices, but also has persistently and courageously fought against the domination of the Israeli Zionists.

On this occasion, we reaffirm the unswerving support of the people and Government of Vietnam to the Palestinian people and their sole legitimate representative -- the Palestine Liberation Organization -- in the just struggle to regain their sacred inalienable national rights, including the right to self-determination and the right to return to their homeland and establish an independent, sovereign state of Palestine."

"Nowadays, when the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli Zionists are [word indistinct] to divide the Palestinian people, isolate and weaken their resistance, negate the role of the PLO, and impose a solution inimical to the interests of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples, we hold that more than ever before the justice and peace-loving forces in the world should promote their solidarity with and support and assistance to the struggle of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples against the intervention and aggression of U.S. imperialism in the Middle East, for peace and the independence and security of nations in the region and elsewhere in the world."

#### AUSTRALIA TO SEND RELIEF AID THROUGH UN AGENCY

BK261606 Hanoi VNA in English GMT 26 Nov 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 26 -- Australia has decided to send 1,000 tons of rice as emergency aid to Vietnam through the U.N. Natural Disasters Relief Agency. In a letter sent on November 22 to Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, the Australian minister for foreign affairs expressed his sympathy with the Vietnamese people in the areas stricken by recent storms and floods.

#### NEW IRANIAN ENVOY TO SRV PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

BK261610 Hanoi VNA in English 1558 GMT 26 Nov 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 26 -- Hasan As'ad-Lari, the first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Islamic Republic of Iran to Vietnam, today presented his credentials to Vice-President of the Council of State Nguyen Huu Tho. The vice-president had a cordial talk with the Iranian diplomat. Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach was present on the occasion.

#### TRUONG CHINH GREETES MAURITANIAN NATIONAL DAY

OW270831 Hanoi VNA in English 0723 GMT 27 Nov 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 27 -- President of the State Council Truong Chinh today sent a message of congratulations to head of state Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala on the 23rd national day (Nov 28) of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania.

#### STATE COUNCIL DECREES GOVERNMENT CONSTRUCTION BONDS

BK291739 Hanoi VNA in English 1524 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 29 -- The Hanoi press today frontpages a decree of the Vietnamese Council of State, signed by President of the Council Truong Chinh, on the issuing of government bonds for national construction. The decree says in part:

The issuing of government bonds is aimed at mobilizing funds in the population to promote socialist industrialization. The government bonds for national construction are a source of income of the state budget, which will be invested in building key projects of the material and technical bases of socialism.

The government bonds are issued annually. The buying of government bonds is voluntary and based on the capacity of each buyer. The state encourages all citizens and strata of the people at home and abroad to buy government bonds to contribute to national construction.

The bonds are in three categories of value: Vietnamese "dong," foreign currencies and paddy.

The state guarantees the value of the currencies in which the bonds are paid for. The Council of Ministers will make public a list of industrial commodities of common use together with their prices to serve as standards for determining the purchasing power of the currencies at the time of the purchase as well as of repayment.

The bonds carry a uniform annual interest rate of two per cent calculated on the sum of money or the amount of paddy registered in the bond. They are repayable in ten years counting from the date of buying, interest inclusive.

#### NHAN DAN PUBLISHES FIFTH VCTU CONGRESS RESOLUTIONS

OW221157 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 19 Nov 83

[From the press review]

[Text] Today's issue of NHAN DAN publishes the full text of the resolution on the situation and tasks adopted by the Fifth National Congress of Vietnamese Trade Unions. The resolution points out:

After discussing the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions [VCTU] Executive Committee's report on the situation and tasks, the Fifth National Congress of Vietnamese Trade Union, adopted the following resolution:

1. The congress unanimously approves the VCTU Executive Committee's report which assesses the achievements of the revolutionary movements of workers and employees and the trade unions' activities during the 1978-83 period, analyzes the shortcomings in the workers' movement and the trade unions' activities, and lays down the trade unions' tasks for the years ahead, with the aim of implementing the resolution of the Fifth CPV Congress and the objectives in the SRV's economic, cultural and social development plans.
2. The congress stresses the need for all workers, employees, cadres, and members of the VCTU throughout the country to clearly realize the working class' great responsibility for achieving socialist industrialization in our country, to vigorously develop the awareness and right of socialist collective mastery as specified in state Decrees 182-CP and 217-CP, to enthusiastically take the lead in the three revolutions, and to work methodically and with discipline, high output, and high economic efficiency. All VCTU cadres and members, workers, employees, scientific and technical cadres, and management cadres and personnel should uphold their spirit of self-reliance, actively carry out the plan for production reorganization and labor redistribution, promote scientific and technical studies and application, practice economy in production and consumption, strive to overcome difficulties, and effect changes in economic and social life.

On the basis of increasing labor output, we must develop production and practice economy to gradually stabilize and improve the material and spiritual lives of workers and employees. While stepping up national construction, we must constantly heighten our revolutionary vigilance, struggle to foil all enemy schemes of sabotage, and stand ready to fight to protect the Socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

3. The Fifth VCTU Executive Committee is entrusted with the task of organizing the implementation of the tasks laid down in this report on the situation and tasks, which was unanimously approved by the congress. Each year, it must work out a program with specific and practical objectives which is aimed at successfully implementing the congress' resolution. In particular, it must pay great attention to consolidating grass-roots-level trade union members in order to ensure the implementation of tasks.

4. The congress urges all trade unions at various levels, all VCTU cadres and members, and all workers and employees throughout the country to continue developing their tradition of loving the country and socialism; to heighten their revolutionary heroism and their sense of responsibility and socialist collective mastery; to boost the emulation movement for labor productivity and thriftiness; to actively participate in the struggle to reestablish order on the distribution-circulation front; to successfully achieve the socioeconomic objectives prescribed by the party for the eighties, with the aim of boosting the construction and protection of the Socialist Vietnamese fatherland; to further strengthen the militant solidarity and overall cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union, Laos, Kampuchea, and other fraternal socialist countries; and to strengthen solidarity with the working class and trade union organizations throughout the world in the struggle for workers benefits and for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress.

#### MINISTRY PROMOTES PRC-SRV BORDER CULTURAL DEFENSE

OW280135 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Text] The Ministry of Culture recently held a conference in Lang Son City on building a border cultural defense line to counter the multifaceted war of sabotage waged by the Chinese expansionists who are colluding with the U.S. imperialists. Attending the conference were Comrades Nguyen Van Hieu, minister of culture, and Be Chu Lang, chairman of the Lang Son Provincial People's Committee; representatives from the Propaganda and Training Department, the Culture, Literature and Arts Department, and the Nationalities Department of the party Central Committee; representatives from other committees and sectors; and representatives from the six border provinces of Lai Chau, Lang Son, Cao Bang, Ha Tuyen, Hoang Lien Son, and Quang Ninh.

The conferees unanimously noted the following: Our country's northern border with China runs 1,945 kms with 165 border villages, which cover an area of 68,120 square km and are inhabited by 4.059 million people consisting of 29 different ethnic minorities, among them the Tay, Nung, Dao, Mong, Han, (Gai), (Kho Mu), Tu Di, Pa Di, and Lo Lo minorities. These villages, with 56 border markets, are located within 32 border districts.

The nationality compatriots living in the Sino-Vietnamese border areas have a tradition of solidarity in struggle to win back national independence and sovereignty, to build and defend the country, and to oppose foreign aggressors in defense of the fatherland and their villages.

Taking advantage of the common border and the family relationships among some of the ethnic minorities living in the border areas, the Chinese expansionists have opposed and undermined the people there by all means possible.



Every hour of the day they use all the mass media and cultural means to divide our army from our people and sow division among our ethnic minorities. They entice our people to flee to China where they train them to serve as their lackeys. They dispatch spies, commandoes, and scouts to harass our people, disseminate leaflets, and so forth, thus disrupting our compatriots' production and causing family rifts and hostilities.

Realities in the six border provinces show that the building of a northern border cultural defense line is an important, pressing task. The provinces have run short-term professional training classes for district-level cultural cadres and have dispatched mobile information teams, popular literary and artistic groups, film show units and so forth. They have sent, on market days in the upland areas, shock forces to propagandize on current events and create a joyful, wholesome atmosphere among the nationality compatriots and the armed forces.

The conferees heard many lively reports from various districts in the six provinces on the movement to build a border cultural defense line. They approved the guidelines for the tasks for the coming 2 years, namely, persistently motivating the masses' awareness so they can clearly distinguish friend from foe; resolutely smashing the enemy's schemes and attempts to sow division among the minorities; on the information-propaganda front, controlling the situation in all places and at all times; attacking the enemy and scoring victories daily and hourly; and timely smashing the enemy's psychological warfare propaganda and tricks.

#### BRIEFS

**DAC LAC RESETTLEMENT** -- During the past 10 months, Dac Lac Province has resettled in its new economic zones some 1,305 families -- comprising 8,340 people -- from Nghia Binh, Quang Nam-Danang, Nghe Tinh, Thai Binh, and Ha Nam Ninh Provinces. Dac Lac has also invested 7 million dong in building roads, houses, and other utility projects to accommodate the new resettlers. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 26 Nov 83 BK]

**KIEN GIANG WIRED RADIOS** -- To date, Kien Giang Province has set up 50 wired radio stations. These radio stations have stepped up propaganda work in support of production, grain collection, troop recruitment, and the shaping of a civilized lifestyle. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 24 Nov 83 BK]

**DANANG PORT EMULATION** -- The Danang port has signed an emulation pledge with the Soviet maritime office in Danang city for quick unloading service, considering this an effective measure to help fulfill its operational plan. Since early this year, the port has unloaded nearly 249,200 metric tons of cargo from 90 Soviet vessels. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 11 Nov 83 BK]

**HAIPHONG SECURITY NETWORK** -- Intensifying the mass movement for national security, Haiphong city has formed 4,647 people's security teams comprising 63,874 members. By coordinating with the city youth union in carrying out patrol and sentry work in sensitive areas, the city public security forces have been able to prevent many cases of theft of state property and smash various organizations specializing in arranging for people to flee abroad. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 14 Nov 83 BK]

**BEN TRE RICE PROTECTION** -- By instructing its people to spray insecticide on and drain water from the ricefields, Ben Tre Province has saved over 30,000 hectares of 10th-month rice from being destroyed by insects and waterlogging. The provincial agricultural service has also adopted effective measures to protect this rice from blight. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 11 Nov 83 BK]

AUSTRALIAHAYDEN INTERVIEWED ON SOUTHEAST ASIA TOUR

BK291838 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1110 GMT 29 Nov 83

[From the "Australian Insight" program]

[Text] Australia's minister for foreign affairs, Mr Bill Hayden, says he and the leaders of ASEAN -- the Association of Southeast Asian Nations -- all agreed that Vietnam should get out of Kampuchea. But the point in dispute is just how that should be arranged. Mr Hayden was speaking in Sydney after returning from talks with ASEAN leaders in Thailand and Indonesia over the Kampuchea issue. He also made a visit to Burma. Mr Hayden went to Bangkok with the prime minister, Mr Hawke, as part of an effort to resolve the dispute between ASEAN and Australia over Canberra's decision to withdraw co-sponsorship of an ASEAN resolution on Kampuchea in the United Nations. Mr Hayden was also criticized by ASEAN for his failure during his speech to the United Nations to condemn the Vietnamese presence in Kampuchea.

During a news conference at Sydney airport, Mr Hayden defended his stand on Kampuchea by stressing that Australia's relationship with ASEAN was now much stronger. Radio Australia's correspondent (Richard Andrews) was at the conference.

[Begin recording] [Hayden] Well, we've got further understanding between ASEAN and ourselves. I think the most important thing is we now have in place an arrangement whereby there will be frequent consultation by telephone -- an informal level but an effective level -- between Dr Mokhtar, chairman of the ASEAN member states and foreign minister of Indonesia, and myself. The aim is at trying to minimize instances where there will be disagreement. There's got to be disagreement from time to time. There has to be or the relationship is being too acquiescent all together. Countries have national interests to promote at times. There would be a divergence between how one country sees its national interests being served and another friendly country sees its national interests being served on a particular issue. A point I repeat is to minimize these instances [words indistinct] we've seen recently.

[(Andrews)] Mr Hayden, it is being said that Australia patched up its quarrel with ASEAN without changing its stand on Kampuchea at all. Would you agree with that?

[Hayden] I think all around there's an understanding that there are some differences of attitude on the issue of Kampuchea, and certainly we intend to continue with our efforts to facilitate or try to facilitate [words indistinct] some dialogue between the countries; and we did not cosponsor the resolution on the condition in Kampuchea proposed by the ASEAN countries at the UN General Assembly a few weeks ago, but then neither did China nor the United States of America.

[(Andrews)] You've been quoted as saying that there is going to be no resolution of the Kampuchea issue until the Khmer Rouge had disarmed and the present Khmer leadership changed. How would you see that actually occurring?

[Hayden] What I said was that I could not see a resolution of the present situation unless some arrangement was satisfactorily put in place which ensured that Pol Pot and his main henchmen -- Khmer Rouge -- were disarmed. Now, if I could tell you certainly how we can put that in place I would have resolved the problem long before this. That's what the argument is about.

[(Andrews)] Would you say that that is the sticking point of the Kampuchean issue? The fact that they've got Pot Pot as probably the most strongest member of the anti-Vietnamese coalition?

[Hayden] The main problem is that we all agree that Vietnam should get out. It should not be in there. It's wrong to go in there the way which it did. But the question is how do we bring about the arrangements which will allow it to get out and how to bring Vietnam into a process of dialogue which will allow you to arrive at that point. Now, that's what the sticking point has been. There is some evidence of Vietnam displaying more flexibility than it has in the past, but I repeat, as I have said elsewhere, the display is a marginal advance on where we were several months ago. So it's still a long way to go.

[Unidentified speaker] What about the possibility of more Australian involvement in a peace-keeping force, which has been suggested?

[Hayden] Well, Mr Hawke said that his reaction to that proposition was a very provisional and highly qualified one, and (?there's a) very proper way to respond to it. I spoke about this proposal with Dr Mokhtar, the Indonesian foreign minister, when I was in Jakarta, and he said that nothing concrete has been formulated yet. We really can't talk about it in any constructive sense because nothing is before anyone.

[Unidentified speaker] Mr Hayden, how would you sum up our relations with ASEAN now?

[Hayden] [Words indistinct] much stronger and a much better sense of mutual understanding between ASEAN and Australia. (?I believe there's) a healthy respect all around and recognition that differences are inevitable and that we've got to work hard to try to minimize them, and when they do occur, to keep them at the lowest level.

[(Andrews)] How do you respond to the claim that America was involved in stirring up the dispute between ASEAN and Australia?

[Hayden] Well, I have no evidence of that, and the Americans have denied it. And I can't take it beyond that.

[Unidentified speaker] Sir, can you say what you achieved in your visit to Rangoon?

[Hayden] I think the only thing we've achieved is to cement further the very good relationship with Burma. It goes back many, many years. The late [name indistinct] was a close friend and (?had a) regard about U Ne Win, who is leader of Burma. There have been a succession of trips since those days -- Gough Whitlam as the prime minister, [name indistinct], and myself. And (?there's) a very good attitude towards Australia. If the Burmese decide to open up their economy and foster more economic growth, I would think there would be very good opportunities for Australian business to be involved in that sort of development. And accordingly, my interest is certain foreign policy and certain humanitarian matters, such as aid development, but I've also got an eye on [word indistinct] advantages we might be able to pick up some time in the future for Australia. [end recording]

#### REPORTAGE ON COMMONWEALTH SUMMIT CONFERENCE

For Delhi and Melbourne coverage of the Commonwealth heads of government meeting in New Delhi, see the 23 November South Asia DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.



SUHARTO VOICES SUPPORT FOR PALESTINIAN INDEPENDENCE

BK291841 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] In conjunction with the observance of the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People today, President Suharto sent a message to the UN General Assembly saying that as a nation which holds high national independence and opposes all forms of colonialism, Indonesia has always supported the common struggle for the independence of Palestine. Indonesia will continue to support any Arab-supported plan which guarantees the right of the Palestinians to live as an independent nation in their own fatherland.

The president's message was reflected in the statement issued today by Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja which says that Indonesia's solidarity with the Palestinian people's independence struggle also means the active liberation struggle against Israeli rule.

The minister said the current situation in the Middle East is not very encouraging. The Indonesian Government is following with concern the rift within the PLO which has affected its international image. Minister Mokhtar thanked God that the armed conflict had stopped following attainment of a cease-fire. He expressed the hope that through the lesson they had drawn from this incident, stronger Palestinian-Arab unity would emerge so that the struggle against Israel would be successful.

MOKHTAR, HAYDEN REACH 'UNDERSTANDING' ON KAMPUCHEA

BK261135 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 26 Nov 83

[Text] ASEAN and Australia have reached full understanding on the Kampuchean problem. In this connection, bilateral consultations will be held to avert misunderstanding. After meeting with Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden in Jakarta this afternoon, Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja told newsmen that Australia's willingness to hold consultations with ASEAN show progress in ASEAN-Australia relations. To serve that purpose, Minister Mokhtar, in his capacity as the chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee, and Hayden have agreed to establish telephone contacts between the two.

Meanwhile, Bill Hayden has again stressed the need to create more productive bilateral relations and to forget the misunderstanding which once existed. Answering a question on the delayed ASEAN-Australia dialogue last month, Hayden requested Minister Mokhtar to answer it. Minister Mokhtar said the dialogue is now just a matter of time.

Foreign Minister Mokhtar also discussed with Hayden the latest developments in East Timor and the continental shelf between the two countries.

On ASEAN students currently studying in Australia, Minister Mokhtar said a better arrangement will be mapped out to help them reach the target of their studies.

Joint Press Conference

BK261438 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 26 Nov 83

[Text] Australia and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, or ASEAN, have pledged to increase their personal consultations to avoid any further misunderstandings such as the one that developed recently over Australia's policy on Kampuchea. The foreign minister, Mr Hayden, and his Indonesian counterpart, Dr Mokhtar, confirmed at a joint news conference in Jakarta that the difference between Australia and ASEAN had now been settled.

Mr Hayden said that in future there would be increased use of formal communication channels, such as the ASEAN diplomatic missions in Australia. He also said that he would follow Dr Mokhtar's suggestion of occasionally communicating directly by telephone.

Dr Mokhtar, who is chairman of the ASEAN standing committee, said he could not give Mr Hayden a formal date for the resumption of regular official talks between Australia and ASEAN. However, he said it was a matter of time before they would start again. Mr Hayden is due to end his unofficial 3-day visit to Indonesia on Monday when he returns to Canberra via Singapore.

#### TUNISIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES, MEETS MOKHTAR

BK271219 Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 27 Nov 83

[Text] Tunisian Foreign Minister Beji Caid es-Sebsi arrived in Jakarta this noon for a 3-day official visit at the invitation of his Indonesian counterpart, Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja. Accompanied by his wife, the Tunisian guest paid a courtesy call on Minister Mokhtar this afternoon and will attend a dinner in the evening given by the Indonesian foreign minister.

Tomorrow morning the Tunisian foreign minister will pay a courtesy call on President Suharto and later in the day hold official talks with Minister Mokhtar. The talks will be followed by the signing of a trade agreement between the two countries. On Tuesday, Mr Caid es-Sebsi will meet with Minister of State/State Secretary Sudharmono, Information Minister Harmoko, and Trade Minister Rakhmat Saleh.

#### Calls on Suharto

BK280940 Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Text] Tunisia is going to set up a commission to study the possibility of promoting her trade relations with Indonesia. After paying a courtesy call on President Suharto this morning, the Tunisian foreign minister, Caid es-Sebsi revealed that the existing trade relations between Indonesia and Tunisia still could be promoted even further. Both countries' relations for the future could even be expanded not only in the sector of trade and economy, but also in the field of industry and culture.

The Tunisian guest and President Suharto, apart from discussing bilateral relations, took up the regional and international affairs as well. At the meeting Foreign Minister Caid es-Sebsi also conveyed an invitation from President Habib Bourguiba to President Suharto for a visit to Tunisia. He also said that he was impressed by the implementation of development in Indonesia as explained by President Suharto. In return Minister Caid es-Sebsi had also explained the Tunisian president's views on various world problems, including the Tunisian stand towards the developments in the Middle East. Tunisia, which had been sided with Indonesia in the East Timor problem, also supports the ASEAN efforts in settling the Kampuchean issue.

#### Trade Cooperation Agreement

BK281506 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Text] Tunisian Foreign Minister Beji Caid es-Sebsi and Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja signed a trade cooperation agreement in Jakarta this evening. Among other things the agreement says that the two countries agree to take steps to smooth out, strengthen, and diversify bilateral trade. For this purpose a joint commission will be set up to discuss economic development in the two countries.

The volume of trade between the two countries is still small, but it showed an increase late this year, particularly Indonesian imports from Tunisia.

After the signing of the agreement, the two foreign ministers in their addresses expressed the hope that with the signing of this agreement more concrete steps can be taken to further promote mutually beneficial relations.

#### **Holds Press Conference**

**BK291751 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 29 Nov 83**

[Text] Tunisia will increase its imports from Indonesia in its efforts to balance bilateral trade. This was stated tonight by Tunisian Foreign Minister Beji Caid es-Sebsi at a news conference in Jakarta. According to the Tunisian minister, steps to promote mutually beneficial trade are included in the bilateral trade agreement which was signed in Jakarta yesterday, while the followup steps will be worked out by the joint commission. He said that Indonesian commodities are quite competitive.

In reply to questions, the Tunisian foreign minister said the Cyprus issue should be resolved according to the UN appeal and in this connection Tunisia has urged the UN secretary general to seek a solution soon. On his visit to the PRC, he said it is to further promote relations with that country and that he will not carry any message from the Indonesian Government.

Foreign Minister Beji Caid es-Sebsi will leave for Beijing tomorrow morning and then visit Dhaka, Bangladesh, on his way home.

#### **MEETING WITH PNG ON BORDER PROBLEMS REPORTED**

**BK231419 Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 23 Nov 83**

[Text] A 3-day technical meeting of the Indonesia-Papua New Guinea Border Committee in Manokwari, Irian Jaya, ended last Monday. Head of the Indonesia-Papua New Guinea Border Affairs Division of the Irian Jaya governor's office Suryanto said yesterday that the meeting was a followup of the previous meeting. During the meeting, he said, the two sides discussed various matters relating to the common border problems, such as the setting up of agricultural cooperation between Irian Jaya farmers and their counterparts in the western Papua New Guinea province, cross-border trading relations, and placement of border marks. The two delegations had also reached an agreement on advancement of direct telecommunication links between Jayapura, the capital city of Irian Jaya, and Vanimo in Papua New Guinea as well as between Merauke and Jayapura and Daru in Papua New Guinea.

#### **BRIEFS**

**PNG MINISTER'S VISIT --** On arrival at Jakarta's Halim Perdanakusuma Airport this evening, Papua New Guinea Forestry Minister Lucas Waka said the purpose of his visit is to study the Indonesian forestry policy and its wood processing industry. In reply to questions he said his country will promote rather than ban the export of logs. During his 6-day visit he hopes to meet investors who are interested in Papua New Guinea's rich forest resources. Minister Lucas Waka is leading a 5-member delegation, including 2 members of parliament. He will hold talks with Forestry Minister Sujarwo and inspect wood processing industry in Samarinda and Balikpapan in East Kalimantan. [Summary] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 27 Nov 83 BK]



MALAYSIAMUSA HITAM ON ISLAMIC CONFERENCE BAN ON EGYPT

BK281303 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Text] Malaysia has made it clear that Egypt's suspension from the Organization of Islamic Conference is harmful to the solidarity of Islamic countries. The suspension is also against Islamic cooperation. Datuk Musa Hitam made the remarks in a statement issued after meeting the Egyptian deputy foreign minister, Mr (Shafiq Abd al-Hamid), in Kuala Lumpur.

The deputy prime minister emphasized that Malaysia regards Egypt as an important member of the Muslim world.

MAHATHIR PAYS 2-DAY VISIT TO KEDAH, PERAK

BK260959 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 26 Nov 83

[Text] Tens of thousands of people welcomed Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed when he arrived at the Alor Setar airport this morning to begin a 2-day visit to Kedah and Perak. The big gathering also demonstrated their support for the prime minister's leadership.

Later in an address, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir stressed that the present democratic system is for the benefit of the people. He pointed out that history has proven that the struggles of UMNO [United Malays National Organization] were also the struggles of the people. The failure of the Malayan Union was a proof of UMNO's success in its struggles. As a result the might of the British Empire was overcome. The prime minister made it clear that the people had no quarrel with anyone. What the government is striving for was the benefit of the majority of the people in the country. He gave an assurance that he will continue to fulfill the wishes and aspirations of the people. The rights of the people were contained in the Constitution.

Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir said he would not be forced to resign from office. Rumors that he might step down from office have misled the people. Dr Sri Dr Mahathir explained that he was placed in his present position by the people. Except for the rakyat [people] themselves, no one has the right to force him to resign. He pledged to lead the people for as long as he was wanted by them.

Leadership by Example Concept

BK261047 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 26 Nov 83

[Excerpt] The prime minister is confident that the leadership by example concept stressed by the government will help the country to progress and gain the respect of the world if every individual practices it. The quality stressed by the concept, such as diligence, dedication and discipline, will ultimately help to produce a prosperous and successful society. Dr Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed was speaking at the opening of a state-level leadership by example course in Alor Setar in the State of Kedah. The prime minister also asked the people to help wipe out the negative views of foreigners toward the country. He also asked everyone to view the leadership by example slogan as a directive which had to be implemented regardless of whether he was an officer or not. This is because every individual was a leader and must set good examples at all times. In this context, leaders at the higher level have a heavy role to play to ensure that they be exemplary to those they lead.

MARCOS RECEIVES U.S. SPECIAL ADVISOR WALTERS

OW291309 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] The government's efforts to overcome its economic difficulties have received another firm expression of support from the United States. The expression of support was relayed to the president by U.S. Special Advisor General Vernon Walters, who called on the president at Malacanang. During the call, Gen Walters informed the president that the United States was watching the situation of the Philippines with great interest. Walters expressed the hope that the current economic problems are temporary. Gen Walters also expressed the hope that ongoing negotiations with the International Monetary Fund and other financial institutions would account well.

In response, the president said that, with the help of the United States, Japan and the ASEAN, the Philippines will recover from its present economic crisis.

POLICE BREAK UP MARCH HEADING FOR U.S. EMBASSY

BK291610 Hong Kong AFP in English 1504 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Manila, Nov 29 (AFP) -- Police today forcibly dispersed about 200 student militants and arrested 13 of them before they could march to the United States Embassy here to protest Washington's policies in the Philippines.

At the same time, a U.S. ambassador-at-large met with President Ferdinand Marcos and expressed the United States' support for his beleaguered regime.

Police officers said the march from the downtown university belt was led by the League of Filipino Students (LFS), tagged by authorities as a leftist group, but the 13 young men arrested denied membership in the organization. The demonstration was broken up by some 50 truncheon-wielding anti-riot police less than 500 m (quarter-mile) from the U.S. Embassy. Officers said they were awaiting orders on whether to file charges against those arrested.

Meanwhile, relatives and sympathizers of Filipino political prisoners have scheduled a five-day public fast and quiet protest here starting tomorrow to dramatize their demand for the release and general amnesty of the prisoners. The fast is to take place in an open square in front of the Manila cathedral.

Organizers said a mock prison fenced off with barbed wire would be set up tomorrow to enclose the participants in the fast. It would be torn down Sunday to symbolize the "dismantling of the structures of unfreedom by the people."

According to Task Force Detainees (TFD), the leading church group that ministers to the detainees, some 900 suspected dissidents, many of them uncharged in court, are held at present in military and police jails nationwide.

Thousands of Filipinos were jailed when Mr Marcos imposed martial law in September 1972. Martial law was lifted in 1981 but Mr Marcos and the military have retained powers of summary arrest and indefinite detention. The government has refused to acknowledge the presence of political prisoners in its jails.

2 KILLED DURING STREET VIOLENCE IN MANILA

OW291131 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Text] Two were killed and many others were reportedly injured in sporadic violence that hit some areas in Metro Manila last night. The violence that was in the form of stone throwing and burning of tires in the middle of streets and harassment and coercion of jeepney and taxicab drivers as well as other motorists.

The display of violence erupted amid incidents of noise barrage and firecracker blasts. A jeep killed two persons and injured six others in (Kapo) when it swerved after being stoned. An American correspondent was also hit by stones in Espagna. In San Juan a policeman and other persons were injured as they controlled a mob of about 2,000. Western police district General Narciso Cabrera deplored the violence and street anarchy which followed yesterday's peaceful rallies marking the birthday of the late Sen Aquino. David Nye reports:

[Begin recording] [Nye] Gen Cabrera said that between 1900 and 2330 last night damage sustained by vehicles was alarming, while burning tires caused traffic problems. He said some people apparently took advantage of what otherwise should have been a peaceful noise barrage, into acts of violence and terror. [as heard]

[Cabrera] Our people, alas, would certainly resent what they saw, characterized by violence and destruction of property. And I feel certainly this would bring about a backlash of outrage for those who organized this noise barrage.

[Nye] Meanwhile, northern police district Superintendant General Tomas Karingal said he gave specific instructions to his crowd control [CDC] units to disperse and arrest those who burn tires and throw firecrackers. He said that his backup force is only used when necessary.

[Karingal] That is my standard operating procedure. Even our CDC forces, the whole battalion, they're unarmed. But, certainly there had been brought up a backup force to back up in case it will be necessary.

[Nye] Gen Karingal added that some 35 persons were arrested last night and charged for various offenses. [end recording]

#### Boycott Appears to Fail

OW2910'33 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Text] Metro Manilans reported for work today and classes were also normal as the opposition's call for a day away from work and school failed. Philip Tan filed this situation.

[Begin Tan recording] All over Metro Manila, cleaners took to the streets to clean up the mess as Metro Manilans returned to their normal daily chores despite opposition calls to stay at home in what has been dubbed as a national day of rest. Last night's noise barrage, marked by clashes involving police and protesters, claimed the lives of at least 2 jeepney passengers and resulted in injuries to about 29 people. Most of those injured came from either antiriot troops or roving bands of civilians which figured in sporadic clashes in downtown Manila.

The fatalities meantime were on board of a passenger jeepney, which figured in an accident as it tried to avoid bonfires and barricades in the streets. But while last night's noise barrage may have attained a certain degree of success, response to opposition's call to boycott classes and offices appeared to have failed today.

KBS [Kanloan Broadcasting System] News surveyed a number of schools and offices, which reported close to 100 percent attendance. Classes were near normal at the University of Santo Tomas, Far Eastern University, and Ramon Magsaysay High School, and all other schools in the university belt. [end recording]

#### OPPOSITION LEADERS TO RETURN FROM ABROAD

HK291450 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 29 Nov 83 pp 1, 11

[Text] A number of opposition leaders will return home from abroad to join the opposition in the campaign against the present administration, it was reported yesterday.



Mel Lopez, chairman of the United Nationalist Democratic Organization (UNIDO) in Manila, disclosed this yesterday. He arrived Saturday from the United States where, he said, he talked with opposition leaders there.

Those coming back, Lopez said, are former Senators Jovito R. Salonga and Ernesto Maceda, Constitutional Convention delegate Ernesto Rondon, former Rep. Raul Daza, and former Councilor Primitivo de Leon.

Lopez said these leaders expressed their desire to join "the people's militant but non-violent struggle for justice for slain former Sen. Benigno S. Aquino, Jr. and all victims of oppression."

#### MARCOS REJECTS PETITION TO DISQUALIFY AGRAVA

OW281419 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Text] The petition to disqualify former Justice Corazon Joliano Agrava as chairman of the fact-finding board is rejected. In turning down the ouster bid, President Marcos said the board is an independent body, and is beyond the control of the executive branch. Former Justice Agrava's disqualification was sought in a petition addressed to the president and submitted through Presidential Assistant Juan Tuvera. The petition was made by Mrs Saturnina Galman, mother of the alleged Aquino gunman, Rolando, and was filed by Mrs Galman's lawyer, Attorney Lupinio Lazaro. The petition sought Justice Agrava's ouster on the ground the board chairman was partial.

President Marcos today observed that too many delays have plagued the investigation into the killing of the late Senator Benigno Aquino, Jr. Because of these delays, rumors, distortions and allegations have aggravated public discussion and information here and abroad to the detriment of the people, according to the president.

The president stressed the urgent need and desire of the government to speed up the investigation without the board being hampered by technicalities. In rejecting the Agrava ouster bid, the president cited Section 8, Article 7 of the Constitution, and said his duty was just to appoint the chairman and members of the board as vested on the president.

At the SS [Social Security System] Magsaysay Hall in Quezon City, the Agrava board had a rest day today. Luchi Cruz reports:

[Begin Cruz recording] At the start of today's public hearing, the PAL [Philippine Airlines] employee, Jose Orias, had to testify. Attorney (Ricardo Puno, Jr), acting as counsel for Philippine Airlines, clarified that he was acting as counsel for the company and not as private counsel to Orias. With this, Orias chose to first hire the services of a private lawyer, refusing to continue with his testimony without it.

The hearing was adjourned after 15 minutes, with Chairman Corazon Agrava saying that the board will try to look for a witness to testify in the afternoon. They reportedly tried to have Sgt Rolando de Guzman take the witness stand again, or one of the members of the SWAT team, but Avsecom [Aviation Security Command] lawyer (Rolando Bimenez) was not available.

It will be recalled that Jose Orias, a PAL load controller, claimed that he saw a blue-shirted man hit Aquino with what he thought was a fist before the senator fell face down on the tarmac. He said he was inside the cockpit of a Royal Brunei Airlines plane berthed at that time at a bay near bay 8.

In an interview with newsmen after the adjournment, General Counsel Andres Narvasa expressed the need for another reenactment and ocular inspection to find out how things should have taken place according to testimonies heard. He explained what the board intends to do in the next few days.

[Narvasa] Yes, after we have examined the people in the SWAT van and/or -- we still have to decide this -- and/or the people in the boarding party.

[Unidentified reporter] The boarding party?

[Narvasa] Then maybe we will go -- not maybe -- we will go to the airport again, position the plane, the vehicles, the staircase, everything as it was at the time and as established by the testimony, and then have the people go through the acts that they would have testified to have done that time. Then we will see if we can get a more or less accurate picture -- more accurate picture -- of what actually happened.

[Cruz] In the same interview, Dean Narvasa also disclosed that he had sent a written request to AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Chief of Staff General Fabian Ver for other documents which Minister Juan Tuvera could not provide. These documents had something to do with Aquino's return to the country. Although he regretted that today's postponement meant a day wasted, he also expressed gladness that it had given the board members much-needed rest.

[Narvasa] Well, we are happy that, in fact, we have this little postponement, because that gives us time to regroup, as it were, and find out how far we have gone, and what else we have to do; find out whether the subpoenas have already been served and whether we have already received responses. We may find that maybe some letters may not be honored. They want subpoenas so maybe [laughter] the next thing that will be sent out will no longer be polite letters of invitation, with subtle references only to the power of contempt, but an outright subpoena with an outright warning that failure to respond will be contempt.

[Cruz] The hearing resumes tomorrow with Sergeant de Guzman and two other SWAT members taking the witness stand. [end recording]

#### AVSECOM Witnesses Testify

OW291543 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] Two sergeants of the Aviation Security Command's [AVSECOM] SWAT team took the witness stand today at the resumption of the public hearings being conducted by the Agrava factfinding board. Those who testified today were Sergeants Ernesto Mateo and (Rudolfo de Solon); and Luchi Cruz has more.

[Begin recording] [Cruz] In his testimony, Sergeant Mateo described as best as he could the seating arrangement of the members of team Alfa who were given orders to stay aboard the van. Sergeant Mateo said that as soon as he heard a shot, he jumped from his seat and out of the van, and saw Senator Aquino lying face down on the tarmac, bleeding. He said he then noticed Sergeant de Guzman shooting what he immediately thought was Aquino's assailant and, thereafter, fired at him, too. He said he fired more or less nine shots from his M-16 Armalite, bringing the total gunshot wounds to the alleged assassin, later identified as Galman, to 16, after Sergeant de Guzman testified earlier that he fired 7 shots. Sergeant Mateo also proceeded to describe the positioning of Sen Aquino, Galman, and himself as he was firing at Galman. Asked why he shot Galman, he said he noticed Galman attempting to rise, with hands moving and for fear that he might cause further harm, he fired at him. He said, though, he does not recall seeing any gun in either hand. He concluded that Galman must have been the assailant, although he did not actually see him shoot Aquino.

[Mateo] [passage in Tagalog with English translation indistinct]

[Cruz] A further defect of Oplan Balikbayan surfaced anew when Technical Sergeant (Rodolfo de Solon) testified. In his testimony, he said he was standing behind the swat van, facing the stairway from which Aquino and his two escorts plus a PC Metrocom [Philippine Constabulary Metropolitan Command] man were coming from. While standing there, he said he noticed that some PAL [Philippine Airlines] maintenance men were beneath the China Airlines plane with some [word indistinct] looking men wearing blue shirts and (mahong). Asked if they had conducted bodily checks of these men, he said he does not recall their having done so. Sergeant (de Solon) claimed that he did not see the actual shooting of Aquino because just before the late senator was shot, he had turned around and boarded the van to prepare himself for Aquino's entry into the van.

In a press conference following the hearing, the board bared plans to trim down the number of witnesses to speed up the investigations. Some of the witnesses may not be called any more if the evidence presented so far is sufficient and there would be nothing more important to add. The board members admitted that they had planned to split up, but at the same time, decided to forego with the plans momentarily. They decided that they have to first determine the credibility of witnesses and [word indistinct]. [end recording]

#### NEW TASK FORCE TO HOUND PROFITEERS, HOARDERS

HK290418 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 29 Nov 83

[Text] A new task force will go after hoarders, profiteers, and price manipulators of basic commodities, including those not in the price control list. Trade and Industry Minister Roberto Ongpin organized the task force in response to the growing number of reports about cases of hoarding, profiteering, and price manipulation. The creation of the task force is in line with letter of instructions No. 1359, which directed the establishment of measures to prevent hoarding, profiteering, and price manipulation. The antiprofitereering task force is headed by lawyer (Pedro Davidad), head of the Ministry of Trade and Industry's legal service. Members of the task force come from the PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police], Ministry of Justice, and the Ministry of Local Government and Community Development. The task force is authorized to issue subpoenas to investigate the veracity of the complaints.

#### 129 TERRORISTS KILLED IN WESTERN VISAYAS CAMPAIGN

HK281410 Manila METRO MANILA TIMES in English 28 Nov 83 p 3

[Excerpts] Iloilo City -- Exactly 129 communist terrorists in Western Visayas were killed in 97 encounters between government troopers and dissidents in 1983.

In his report to PC [Philippine Constabulary] Chief and AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Deputy Chief of Staff Major General Fidel Ramos, Brigadier General Isidoro M De Guzman, RUC [Expansion Unknown] 6 and Recom 6 commander, said that during the same period, 131 terrorists were captured and 810 others surrendered.

According to him, the primary threat to peace and order in the region is still subversion and insurgency.

At the start of the year, the insurgents were noted to be aggressive in their propaganda, recruitment, and terrorist activities.



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